

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL:—	
Holiday Excursions. No. X.—The Work of Teaching.....	765
The Religious Movement in Germany	765
RAILWAY NOTABILIA	766
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ..	767
IRELAND	769
CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE IN TIPPERARY ..	770
POSTSCRIPT	771
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—	
Summary	773
Drifting among Shoals ..	773
SELECTIONS FROM THE	
PRESS	773
ELOPEMENT OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS	774
THE HARVEST.—SUPPLY OF WHEAT FROM ABROAD	774
LORD MAYOR'S DAY	775
WINDSOR ELECTION	775
EVERYBODY'S COLUMN	776
LITERATURE	776
CORRESPONDENCE	777
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE ..	778
BIRTHS AND DEATHS	779
TRADE AND COMMERCE ..	779
ADVERTISEMENTS	780

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

No. X.

THE WORK OF TEACHING.

PERHAPS three parts out of four of human unfaithfulness may be set down to the want of seeing. Were it possible for any one of us, by a process of generalisation, to reach the central truth, whatever it be, of man's moral economy, and to command a distinct view of all the lines of obligation which radiate from it, he would probably discover that more than half the practical wandering which is ever going on in this world results from confused notions of the common every-day affairs of life. There is no more astonishing thing under the sun than man's ignorance. He lives in the very midst of it, he comes in contact with it, he familiarly handles, truths the elementary nature of which is as profound a mystery to him as the source of magnetic influence or the cause of planetary attraction—plain, homely, working truths, the operation of which is as uninterrupted and as potent as any one of the laws of the physical world. He will think of them, reason upon them, talk about them, as if he had seen them face to face, whereas he has seen nothing but the words in which, for his own convenience, they are imprisoned. Men's minds dance a constant and laborious attendance upon mere language—follow it implicitly—pay it costly homage—raise altars of devotion to it, and sacrifice hecatombs thereupon, without once suspecting that the object of their idolatry is just so much dead husk, and nothing more. One may hear persons of intellectual repute play upon words, as they would upon a harpsichord, and mistake the music which they fetch out of them for the utterances of a living soul, when the real fact is, if they did but know it, that they have made acquaintance as yet with nothing but hammers and wires. In like manner, almost every bugbear before which even wise men tremble, is the child of mere words—a thing existent only in language—the smoke created in the mind by the friction of some high-sounding expression. Words are the cloak of thought—originally meant to dress, but too commonly used to conceal, the wearer.

What an incredible deal of bush-fighting, for example, there has been about the duty of Dissenters in relation to a state church! What subtle arguments, what nice discriminations, what remote analogies, what intricate calculations, have been heaped up to cover a self-evident idea! The antiquity of the institution—the tenacity with which old prejudices cling to it—the really valuable material which enters into the construction of it—its vast wealth and political power—all those elements which go to make it a strong thing, and a thing, consequently, likely to resist attack, are taken into consideration in determining as simple a problem of duty as moral life can present. "What are we to do?" is a question for the answer to which they ransack the universe, when that answer lies close at their feet. "Our means," they say, "our means are utterly inadequate, and surely, wisdom instructs us to bide our time." Inadequate to what? we ask. "To put an end to what we regard as so calamitous an alliance between things civil and things sacred." Now, pause there, and just look at things instead of words. Were you ever commissioned to put an end to the evil? Is that the precise duty to which you are summoned? Who charged you with so awful a responsibility? and how is it, if you are so charged,

that you possess not sufficient means to make it good?

The duty of Dissenters is neither special to themselves nor to this time. They are called upon to put an end to nothing but their own insincerity. Their simple mission, like that of all other men, is to teach what they know. Let them not exaggerate the difficulties with which they have to contend. They have to say "Yes" in the right place, and "No" in the right place—and that is all. The most stupendous moral changes which earth has witnessed, have been brought about by no other process than this. Men have turned out upon the world's mind what God had put into their minds—and this is all they could do. Results followed—but the results were not set down in their commission. They said what they thought—they were never commanded to do more. And this is the duty of Dissenters—to give society the benefit of their thoughts, such as they are. There is no special law to exempt them from the solemn obligation binding upon all men. There can be no circumstances to warrant their conversion of a trust into individual and absolute property. Truth in the mind is there only that it may mature seed, and shed it. Re-production is the law of its being—a law which none is chartered to annul. "Inadequate means!" Why, can you not teach what you understand? Can you not countenance and support the ordinary machinery of instruction? Is there any impossibility to prevent your working such apparatus as exists to enlighten ignorant minds in reference to your own principles? Don't exaggerate your duty into one of the labours of Hercules, and then decline it because you have not Herculean strength. Your obligation does not stretch beyond your means. Deal truly by truth, and you will have discharged your responsibility.

Were men to simplify, as they might, their views of social obligation, it would be found that the leading duties of all bodies, in all times, are the same. The world is to be saved by "the foolishness of preaching"—by quick, energetic, ever-constant communication of mind to mind. Strictly speaking, this is the whole business of man on earth—to be ever learning that he may be ever teaching. It is only by sowing true thoughts beside all waters that we may expect to reap permanently beneficial changes—and if we would pay more heed to the sowing, which we can compass at all times, than to the reaping, which we can compass only at the time appointed, we should escape a host of needless anxieties and perplexities, as well as secure a fuller sheaf at last. Dissenters profess to agree upon the desirableness of the end they have in view, but take leave to be divided on the means. And, it is curious, that the state-church question is the only question, about the means for effecting which they are divided. In all other cases they go about to enlighten society—by conversation, by education, by expository lectures, by pamphlets, tracts, newspapers, magazines, reviews, volumes, votes. In all other cases, they take pains to throw uppermost the idea which possesses them, and they struggle to keep it before the public eye. In regard to their distinctive principles, however, they assume to be wholly at a loss what to do with them in order to their eventual triumph. "Pull down the church!" they exclaim, putting the demand made upon them in its most offensive form—"we cannot do it—it is insanity to attempt it." No! we reply—you cannot do it—but that which you can do, which you are bound to do, which no excuses you can plead will justify you for leaving undone—namely, teaching others what you know—you have not yet attempted. Go to, now! Have done with all the sophistry which is meant to prove that you are not commissioned to destroy the evil which you deplore—we shall admit it. But will you, to put the matter in its simple form—will you dare go about the world and boast, that God has given you light which, however, his own Providence, bids you hide under your bed? and has taught you truths, which He has forbidden you to tell openly to the world? Oh! for the man—be he an Angell James or an Eardley Smith, a minister or a layman—to come forward and tell us frankly how it comes to pass that in regard to the views they entertain on church establishments, Dissenters are exempt from one great law of God's moral economy, and are not bound to give to others the clearer views which have been vouchsafed to themselves!

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

A letter from Zurich, of the 25th ult., states that Ronge, and Daviat, his companion, little satisfied with their success in the canton of Thurgovia, departed four days ago from Rudolfzell, in the Duchy of Baden. They seem to wish to proceed thence to Frickthal and Argovian Freyenamt, the Catholics of which places are extremely attached to their creed, and will, probably, give the reformers a very bad reception.—*Journal des Débats*.

A reform movement is beginning to manifest itself amongst the Popish clergy of Baden. The priests of the chapter of Gusingen have requested the Archbishop of Friburg to modify the system of education for young priests according to the principles of M. Von Wessemberg, who wishes more particularly to see scholastic theology abolished, synods instituted, the celibacy of the priesthood suppressed, and the general introduction of the vernacular language into the church service. The clergy of Heidelberg have addressed the same prelate in favour of the establishment of synods.

PAPAL INTERFERENCE IN GERMAN CATHOLICISM.—BRESLAU, OCT. 27.—The secession of the German Catholics from Rome has at last raised the anger of the latter; and, it is said that a circular will soon be sent to all the Roman Catholic bishops, in which the proceedings of the new heretics will be animadverted upon in a manner as Rome alone can do it, and that even persons of rank, who in a direct or indirect manner participated in the apostasy, will find sufficient matter to occupy their most serious attention.

The Archbishop of Goa is in full rebellion against the Pope. The latter prelate, in a letter just addressed to the former, says—

"We can no longer doubt that you despise our decrees with regard to the institution of vicariates apostolic in the East Indies—that you hold in contempt our vicars apostolic and the missionary priests who are subject to them—that you scoff at the congregation of our venerable brother cardinals of the holy Roman church who preside over the concerns of *propaganda fide*, which, with so much zeal, has provided for the Catholic religion struggling in those provinces—that you give annoyance to ecclesiastical personages who maintain our authority—that you disturb the order of ecclesiastical jurisdiction—that you make nothing of our apostolic sanction, and especially of the abovementioned apostolic brief *Multa preclare*—that pamphlets injurious to the ecclesiastical governments now existing in the vicariates apostolic are published amongst the people with at least your connivance, if not with your full consent—and that everything is perpetrated which can give occasion to the most bitter schism."

A letter from Bonn, of October 26th, says:—"All the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Germany have just received an invitation from Rome, to have celebrated with pomp the approaching three-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the council of Trent. These prelates have addressed to the curia circulars on this point, and to each circular they have adjoined for distribution a great number of copies of a catechism printed at Rome, at the end of which is found the text of the bull anathematizing Luther and his followers. These are significant acts, at a moment when religious questions assume each day greater gravity throughout the whole of Germany."

The German Catholic Synod, now assembled at Berlin, has fixed in the following manner the line of conduct which it intends following, in order to place the German Church in connexion with the state. The President declared that the state, not having recognised the German Catholic church, nothing could be yet fixed absolutely relative to their mutual relations. In order to obtain the recognition of the state, the Synod of the three Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Saxony, has elected the President of the commune of Breslau to represent it. The President of the commune of Berlin has expressed a wish to enter into correspondence with that of Breslau on this matter.

CONFIRMATION OF MR NEWMAN AT OSCOTT COLLEGE.—On Saturday last, being All Saints' day, Mr Newman received the sacrament of confirmation, in the chapel of Oscott college, at the hands of Dr Wiseman, coadjutor bishop of the midland district. Mr Oakeley, Mr St John, and Mr Walker, who have lately been received into the Roman Catholic church, received confirmation at the same time.

DR PUSEY.—Dr Pusey's turn to preach at Oxford will not occur until the beginning of 1846, before which period we trust some authoritative interference will take place. We are the more desirous of this, as the rev. doctor is eager to seize the earliest opportunity of resuming his place before measures are matured for stopping him.—*Church and State Gazette*.

In a letter to the *Standard*, Mr Charles Golightly

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calls attention to a strange passage in the *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic journal: this is the extract:—"The admirable articles from the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, in defence of the Jesuits against Eugene Sue, though appearing in a Protestant periodical, and therefore coming out under Protestant sanction, as a Protestant vindication of the great order founded by St Ignatius, was in reality the production of a Catholic pen, Myles Gerald Keon, a young and rising writer, an alumnus of Stonyhurst college."

OPPOSITION TO CHURCH RATES.—The question of granting a church rate for the district parish of St John, Notting hill, was determined in the affirmative at the close of the poll on Saturday. The numbers were, for the proposed rate 234; against it, 217. The opponents of the rate protest against the proceedings as illegal, and have demanded a scrutiny into the votes.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF AND THE WESLEYANS.—The Bishop of Llandaff, in a recent charge to his clergy, is reported to have said, "It was thought the Wesleyans were less actuated by party spirit than the rest of the Dissenters; it might be so during the life of their founder, but it was different now; they form a distinct body; they resemble the monastic orders, and seek to weaken the church and supersede it. To one gross instance he could bear witness himself. In a thinly populated place in this neighbourhood a church has been lately erected, and the Wesleyans began to erect a place of worship; he expostulated with them, but his remonstrance was wholly disregarded. He prayed that all wanderers would return to the true fold, and that the Lord would bless their labours and support them under their difficulties."

SECTARIANISM IN THE COUNCIL.—In the published accounts of the Newcastle corporation, which have just been issued, we observe that the sum of ten guineas has been given during the past year towards the Sunday schools of All Saints' parish. Now, without saying a word against these schools—without, for a moment, impugning the doctrines or sentiments taught there—we must say this appropriation of the public money, to disseminate the opinions of one class to the disadvantage of another, is neither more nor less than sectarianism of the worst possible form. And we are the more surprised at its being found, when we recollect that no inconsiderable number, probably a majority, of this same council, are Dissenters who support the Sunday school connected with their own chapels, and who surely cannot be so utterly ignorant of their principles as to be unaware that, in thus voting away the public money, they are dealing "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to their own avowed and acknowledged religious opinions. No wonder the Rev. Mr Dodd ventures to say that the Protestant Dissenters contemplate a speedy return to the establishment, when he finds their representatives in the council coolly and unhesitatingly voting such sums for the support of "Mother Church."—*Tyne Mercury*.

WAKEFIELD.—RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.—A Quaker has been refused as tenant to a farm belonging to John Mickethwaite, Esq., (of Painthorpe, near Wakefield,) at Ackworth Moortop, because he would not agree to remain neuter in any contest for church-rates in Ackworth, believing such an agreement to be a compromise of principle.

STUTTGARD, Oct. 29.—Ronge returned to this city yesterday. He is not now in a private house, but in Marquard's hotel, where he keeps quite secluded in his own apartment; preparing, it is said, something for the press. Yesterday he celebrated divine service at Esslingen, which was very well attended, and will officiate on Sunday next at Stuttgart, and, on his return to Silesia, again visit Frankfort. Official notice was given yesterday to the German Catholic clergymen here not to perform any acts which relate to civil life; baptisms and marriages, therefore, must be solemnised by the Protestant clergyman of the parish. The administration of the Lord's supper and attendance at funerals are permitted. It is said that this notice was given to Ronge some days ago at Ulm.

DR PUSEY AT "HOLY CROSS."—This celebrated divine preached again on Sunday last, at the new church of St Saviour's, in this town, and the place was each time crowded by large and attentive audiences. The learned doctor does not improve upon a second hearing; the composition of his sermons is loose, rambling, and ejaculatory. There is an extreme want of intellect in them; and a still greater lack of heart and soul. In his delivery there is no persuasiveness or earnestness; though, that he is in earnest in his peculiar profession of faith there can be no doubt. Judging from his appearance, we should say that he does not stint himself in those "mortifications of the flesh" which he is said so frequently to indulge in. He is indeed one of the least sensual looking men we have ever seen; in this respect presenting a remarkable contrast to other Puseyites who might be named. Whatever may be said against his doctrines, no one has ever been heard to whisper a word about his life. His unaffected piety in private life has endeared all hearts to him. At the same time it must be confessed that his intellectual and moral qualifications do not by any means fit him to be a leader of the public religious opinion; and had it not been for the extreme character of his doctrines, doubtless his name would scarcely ever have been heard of in connexion with the English church. It has been rumoured in Leeds, during the past week, that the Bishop of Clogher is the "penitent" at whose expense the church of St Saviour's has been erected; but there must be some mistake in the rumour, inasmuch as the "penitent" is still alive, whereas the distinguished prelate and divine above-named is said to have died at Edinburgh some two years ago.—*Leeds Times*.

DR MERLE D'AUBIGNE has intimated, through Dr Candlish, his adhesion to the resolutions adopted at the Liverpool Conference.

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE GERMAN REFORMERS.—The Free Church of Scotland has addressed a very admirable letter to Ronge and his brother reformers in Germany, encouraging them in the great movement now going forward, and calling their attention to such portions of the confessions lately adopted as appear defective in theological statement.

POPISH INDULGENCES AND DISPENSATIONS.—The following is an extract from a circular sent to the French clergy from the Catholic agency established at Rome, for the purpose of transacting all kinds of ecclesiastical business:—

A tabular view of the principal articles which the agency undertakes to procure at Rome.

1. For the personal indulgence of the privileged altar (a full indulgence is obtained for the souls suffering in purgatory), the price is	f. c. 12 50
2. To obtain plenary indulgence after having taken the eucharist, confessed, &c.	10 80
3. To obtain the same favours twice a month (the petitioner may apply them to his relatives)	10 80
4. For the confessor, who may grant plenary indulgence to his penitents, when he has received their confession	12 50
5. For the power of attaching indulgences to crosses, rosaries, medals, &c.	12 50
6. For the power of selecting a confessor who is commissioned by the holy see to absolve from all censures, irregularities, and cases reserved for the Pope	25 0

Dispensations.

1. To be dispensed from the vows of virginity (!!!)	—
2. To be dispensed from celebrating such masses as you ought to celebrate.	27 0
3. To be dispensed from reciting the breviary, and from performing any other obligatory works	21 60

Powers and Facilities.

1. For the power of reading and keeping prohibited books	21 60
2. For the power of consecrating sacerdotal instruments, and performing all other consecrations reserved to the bishops and prelates	12 50
3. For the power of giving the Papal blessing to persons on their death bed.	—

This is not an extract from one of the monkish compendiums published during the middle ages: it is a document printed a few weeks ago, circulated throughout France; and yet our unblushing Jesuits charge us with venality, avarice, and selfishness!—*Continental Echo*.

REVIVAL OF THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."—There has been a partial revival of the "good old times" in the neighbourhood of Leeds during the past week. On the occasion of the coming of age of the young Lord Lascelles, the Earl of Harewood has given the public a grand treat, in the shape of amusements and occupations reminding us forcibly of the "good old times." For drunkards there has been as much strong ale as they could drink, and all for nothing. Nor was there any lack of customers for the good beverage of the Earl. It was drunk at the butt-head, sometimes out of hats, shoes, or hands—all the same. And the generous beer did its work nobly. By night men and women were to be seen in great numbers rolling about in the park, beastly drunk! Oh! what a glorious glimpse was this of "the good old times," when the man who got drunk the oftenest was considered the jolliest fellow, and when drunkenness was so honourable that men used to say of the beast, whose skin was filled with beer, that he was "drunk as a lord!" For the glutton, too, there were smoking hot dinners, lots to eat, an ox roasted whole—all for nothing. Oh! for "the good old times!" Then there were races in which horses were tortured to run, that had never run before; and there were ass-races, in which asses also were the riders; and there were sack races, in which other asses ran in sacks; and there was a greasy pole which aspiring geniuses climbed for a leg of bacon; and there were pigs with greased tails, which others tried to catch with all their might; and various "fine old English sports," savouring strongly of the olden time—very different indeed in their character from the Mechanics' Institutes and Mutual Improvement Societies of these degenerate days. Here, for instance, is a specimen of the manly and intellectual entertainments provided at Harewood on Thursday last:—"Diving for silver in flour, hands tied behind and bringing the silver out with the mouth; bobbing for apples in water, boy getting out four in shortest time with the mouth, prize 2s. 6d.; smoking by men, half an ounce each, in the shortest time, pint of beer after the second pipe. First prize, one pound of tobacco; second, a quarter of a pound. Four men blindfolded to whip a ball out of a hole, with cart whips—prize, a whip and three shillings." The only thing that was wanting to complete the entertainment, was a bull bait and a pugilistic encounter. But things may yet mend; and we must live in the hope of better times. What with Puseyism on the one hand, and these revivals of old English sports on the other, we may yet, possibly, creep back to the period when working people did not think about corn laws and politics, but delightedly basked in the patronage of their feudal lords, drinking the strong ale, climbing the bacon-surmounted poles, and catching the pigs with the greased tails, which the great men so bountifully set before them.—*Leeds Times*.

FOR AN ORDER IN COUNCIL there must be a meeting of the privy council. When the cabinet has determined on its course, a privy council will be summoned; and after the privy council has met, and not before, can any order in council appear in the *Gazette*.

RAILWAY NOTABILLIA.

MR ROBERT STEPHENSON.—This gentleman left London on Tuesday for Italy, were, we understand, he will remain till the close of the year, superintending operations on various railways with which he is connected.

THE LIGHTING OF CARRIAGES.—A general system of lighting carriages, in all the classes, would not tend, we think, to destroy the necessary differences which ought to exist between them. We are glad to hear that the Manchester and Birmingham have lighted their third-class carriages. It is an item of comfort not very costly, and conducive to good behaviour among the third-class passengers, just as much as gas in the public streets.—*Railway Chronicle*.

At a special meeting of the London and Brighton Railway Company, on Thursday, a resolution was passed authorising the amalgamation of the company with the Croydon Railway Company.

The Bavarian government will probably be the first to establish a system of civic railways; a letter from Munich, of the 22nd October, says—"A joint-stock company, with the celebrated banker Baron J. H. Schaezler at its head, has obtained permission from our government to construct a network of railroads, composed of two main lines, crossing each other at right angles, dividing the city into four quarters, and serving as the bases of a number of branches. The government has imposed a condition on its grant, that no railway shall be laid in any street the width of which within the footpaths is less than thirty-six feet. Thus Munich will be the first town which will be endowed with railways for its internal communication."

A NEW RAILWAY WHISTLE.—Within the last few days several trials of an apparatus for communicating a signal from the guard to the engine-driver, have been made at the Bromsgrove station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The train, which was an experimental one of eight carriages, was fitted with small air-tight tubes, which communicated with a very powerful whistle attached to one corner of the engine-handle, and by a very simple arrangement the guard was able to give a signal instantly, and, if necessary, vary it so as to be perfectly understood by the engine-driver. The experiment was completely successful.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.—The *London Gazette* of Friday evening contains notices that applications will be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to introduce bills to authorise the construction of the following railways:—North Staffordshire—several branches.—Barry—Port, Harbour, and Lampeter.—Monmouth and Hereford—abandonment of parts of line, and substitutions in lieu.—Bedford and Cambridge—extension and sale to the Eastern Counties Railway company.—Midland—several branches.—Glasgow Harbour Grand Junction—two branches.—Vale of Neath—various branches.—Glasgow Harbour Mineral.—The Ipswich and Yarmouth and the Norfolk Junction.—Branches from the Great Western to Staines, to Twickenham, and to Henley, respectively.—Bradford, Manchester, and Liverpool Direct.—To amend the act for making a railway from the Brighton and Chichester Railway to Portsmouth, with a branch to Fareham.—Exeter and Caxelbridge—various branches.—Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings—Hailsham Junction.—Lancashire and Yorkshire North Eastern.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western railway was held at the station, Paddington, on Friday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of an agreement entered into with the directors of the Bristol and Exeter company, for the leasing of the latter line, and also for the purpose of determining upon a plan for making a direct railway from London to Exeter. Mr Charles Russell, M.P., presided. The result of the proceedings was, that the agreement for the leasing of the Bristol and Exeter line was confirmed, and the directors were authorised to take whatever steps they might deem expedient and necessary for carrying a direct London and Exeter line.

LIFE INSURANCE ON RAILWAYS.—A novel scheme has just been proposed for insuring the lives of railway passengers. Thus, a person traveling by the railway will receive a ticket, promising a given sum to his relations, should he be killed; or, if maimed, giving him an amount proportioned to the injury received.

CAUTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—1. Let passengers watch and see their luggage put into the luggage van or train, and not be content with seeing it on the platform; 2. As far as practicable, take small luggage and packages into the carriages with themselves; 3. Not to mention that their packages are valuable; 4. To have their names and addresses, and particularly the place going to, pasted on the outside (and not merely tied on) of their luggage; 5. To advertise and make known to the chief superintendents and police authorities (to have put in the *Police Gazette*) their losses, and contents and marks of property lost. Bearing in mind that it is on the platforms most of the abstractions take place, mistakes and exchanges are effected, and more will happen until a quick and secure arrangement be made.

ITALIAN RAILROADS.—After repeated hesitations, the majority of the Italian states, with the exception of those of the Pope, are actively employed in the construction of railroads. Two lines—that from Milan to Monza, and that from Venice to Padua—have been working for several years, and find the

amount of their traffic increasing. The first of these lines, which, in 1843, had had a traffic of 331,063 passengers, carried 399,832 in 1844—an increase of 68,769. On the second line the difference only amounts to 29,512—the numbers for the two years having been respectively 306,476 and 335,988. The Livorno and Pisa line, opened in March, 1844, transported during the remaining nine months and a half of that year 466,716 individuals—an annual traffic remarkably superior to that of the two preceding railroads. In the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the line from Naples to Castellamare and Nocera carried, in the months of September, October, and November, 1844, alone, 327,992 passengers. During the same period that from Naples to Capua attained an amount of 225,708. In February last King Charles Albert ordered the formation of a line of railroad from Genoa to Turin, passing through Novi, Alexandria, and the valley of Danaro, with a branch towards Domellina, Novaro, and the Lago Maggiore, crossing the Po at Valencia. In Tuscany they have proceeded, with the sanction of the government, to survey three new lines; one for Pistoja to the frontier of Lucca, through the valley of Nievole; another from Livorno to the frontiers of the States of the Church, crossing the Tuscan marshes, and passing through Grosseto; and a third from Pistoja to the borders of the province of Bologna, following the valleys of Ombrone and Reno. In the principality of Lucca a Lucca company has been a long time at work, and their labours have reached the Tuscan frontier. The Ferdinand railway in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is very much advanced throughout its length, and the works, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, station-houses, &c., are partially or entirely completed. On the Milan and Monza line an experiment has been made of great importance to those companies whose lines traverse countries destitute of fossil coal; peat or turf has been substituted for coal, by which a saving of thirty to forty per cent. has been effected. This use of turf will offer great advantages in the kingdom of Sardinia, when its railroads are completed, that country abounding in peat, but being destitute of coal, and very barren of wood. —*Journal des Travaux Publics.*

RAILWAYS AS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The *Railway Almanack* shows that of thirty-eight of our leading railways specified, four pay a dividend on their capital of 10 per cent. One pays a dividend of 9 per cent. Five pay a dividend of 8 per cent. One pays a dividend of 7 per cent. Five pay a dividend of 6 per cent. Seven pay a dividend of 5 per cent., and fifteen pay less than 5 per cent.

We find the persuasion is becoming a very general one in the City, that by the end of the month a large proportion of the new railway projects will disappear, as they must then either assume a substantive form, or be abandoned so far as any prosecution of them during the next session is concerned. —*Times.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A very alarming collision, unattended with fatal consequences, happened on the Eastern Counties line of railway, at the Waltham-cross station, on Sunday morning, about five o'clock. It appears that a truck of the goods train, due about two A.M., had become disabled; this caused a stoppage on the line, and before it was finally cleared the fish train from Yarmouth, to which a second-class carriage and truck with sheep, malt, &c., were attached, arrived, and were detained close to the station. The mail train, due at five o'clock, being now expected, a porter with a red light was sent down the line for near 400 yards, but from some unexplained cause the engine was not stopped sufficiently in time to prevent its running with terrific force into the first train. The effects were the destruction of trucks containing sheep, and the overturning of the second-class carriage. There were only two passengers in this carriage, Captain Lawrence, R.N., a director of the Norfolk railway, and a drover in charge of the sheep. The carriage was lifted several yards into the air, and fell into a ditch some distance from the line. The gallant Captain had his right shoulder put out, and is much bruised. The drover is severely cut about the head, &c. The engine of the mail train was completely overturned; the driver and stoker miraculously escaped without a bruise, and neither passengers nor carriages were in the least injured. Shortly after the accident Mr Kennard, one of the directors, was at the station, and sent off to London for Dr Jeaffreson, of Bartholomew's hospital; and, in his absence, Dr Bennett, of Finsbury place, came down by a special train to attend upon the sufferers, who had been removed to the New inn, Waltham Cross. Dr Bennett pronounced them free from all danger and going on most favourably. The line was opened and cleared for the train within a few hours of the accident.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM is reported to have issued orders to stop all surveys over his estates near Haddesdon. Surveying operations have been put an end to by main force, and the fieldmen have to return to town for further orders.

MR HUDSON, M.P.—Mr Hudson, determined, apparently, on developing the goods traffic of the Eastern Counties, has issued orders for the immediate supply of 200 goods waggons.

People in the city, whose misfortune it was to be drawn into the vortex of the railway speculation, are now growing as much too timid as they were a few days ago too confident. Before the great bubble burst, the greater premium any project bore the more eager purchasers were; and now, the lower they fall, and the greater the discount at which they are quoted, the more impatient they are to get rid of them, and almost to throw them away. —*Times.*

The *Times* points out a remarkable fact:—"In the

comparisons which have frequently been made between this period and the crisis of 1825 and 1835, it seems to have escaped notice how much greater the total amount of nominal capital connected with joint-stock companies has been in this year than in either of the others. It appears by a table published in the *Railway Almanack* for 1846, that the proportions were as follows:—

	Home Schemes.	Foreign.	Total.
1824-5.....	156,778,630	48,189,000	204,967,630
1834 to 7.....	129,073,700	21,175,000	150,248,700
1844-5.....	612,362,200	73,250,000	691,512,200

"Thus we have an excess over 1825, the most fatal year the monetary interest has had to encounter, of £487,000,000; and over 1835-7, of £541,000,000. The excess beyond what is wanted of railways for the trade of the country, and beyond what its spare capital can conveniently provide for, is as worthless and mischievous as though it had been embarked in the worst schemes of 1825. Such an exhibition of madness on the part of an entire community has never before been presented."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A dreadful and fatal accident happened near to the Stoke station of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, on Thursday morning, by which a brickmaker, residing in the village, was killed. The unfortunate deceased had been drinking at an inn at Stoke Prior; left that place about eleven o'clock to go home, the railway being between the inn and his residence; and was not heard of again until the accident happened, which was at about a quarter to two o'clock in the morning. At that time the mail train from Birmingham had just passed Stoke, when the driver saw something white immediately before him, and before he could stop, it was felt that something was upon the rail. The breaks were put on, the train stopped, and the body of the unfortunate man, whose name is Humphry Willis, was found lying on the rail quite dead, and mangled in a most horrible manner. There seems to be no blame attributable to the driver of the train, who is an old servant on the line. He blew the whistle as usual, on approaching the station, and was not (according to all accounts) proceeding at an unusually quick space. The inquest on the body of Humphry Willis was held on Friday, when, after a lengthened inquiry, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death, inflicting a decedent of 1s. only on the engine; at the same time the jury expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the conduct of those who had the care of the engine.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, at West Drayton, the down goods train, upwards of an hour behind its time, was backing on to the up line, to make way for the down passenger train, which was then due, when the passenger train coming up at the moment, ran into a horse box, containing pigs. The horse box was shattered, and only one of the pigs was killed. The fog was so thick as to render it an utter impossibility for the driver to see the signal lamps.

DREADFUL COACH-ACCIDENT.—On the night of Saturday last, several persons were severely injured by the overturning of a coach belonging to Mr Henry Whalley, of the Bird-in-hand public house, in this town. It appears that when the coach left Preston it was heavily laden, having thirteen outside, three of whom were females, and four inside passengers, and at the same time the driver, John Hull, is represented to have been in a state bordering on inebriety. He, however, drove at a smart rate till reaching a steep declivity, which approaches the wooden pay bridge at the bottom of Brockholes Brow, where the horses became ungovernable, and set off at full gallop down the hill without, it is asserted, the break being put on the wheel. At this juncture the coach is described to have severed from its springs, and the driver, anticipating an overthrow, immediately relinquished his hold of the reins and leapt from the box, unmercifully leaving the passengers to secure their own safety. After having proceeded about forty yards further, the coach overturned with a heavy crash, smashing it almost to pieces, and throwing the passengers to the ground in many directions. Assistance, although it was dark at the time, was promptly on the spot. The following individuals were found to be injured as follows:—Samuel Latus, of Water-street, in this town, had his leg broken in three places; Mr John Hacking, of Branch road, had his leg fractured; Mr Ainsworth, bookseller, of this town, was thrown upon his head, and greatly shaken; Hull, the coachman, was likewise severely injured, and was removed to the Old Hall, public house. Mr Elskin, of Bolton, was severely crushed. The rest of the passengers were much alarmed, but eventually found not to be much worse. Mr Whalley, the proprietor, despatched a vehicle to remove the passengers with due haste, and they were all removed to this town, with the exception of two females who went back to Preston. From inquiries made at Mr Whalley's, yesterday (Friday), we are glad to say that Mr Hacking and Mr Elskin are doing as well as could be expected, and particularly the latter gentleman. Samuel Latus is also expected to recover. We also understand that Hull, the driver, who was reported to be in a dying state, is favourably progressing towards convalescence. —*Blackburn Mercury.*

The total subscriptions at Calcutta, for the Ellenborough testimonial, already exceed £50,000, of which only £10,440 remains uncollected.

The *Morning Herald*, in the supplement of Monday, mentions the following ingenious method of killing time:—"Prince Albert, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr G. E. Anson, Colonels Bowles and Grey, took the diversion of shooting yesterday afternoon." —*Punch.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals have been generally engaged, during the past week, in the discussion of the comparative force of the English and French navies. Among the journals that have taken up this question are the *Débats*, held to speak the sense of government; the *Presse*, reported to be under the influence of a certain coterie at the Tuileries, and of Count Molé; and *La Flotte*, which rumour states to be under the direct and personal control and direction of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville.

The *Journal des Débats* treats the subject with all the grave tranquillity and apparent reason that such a paper might be expected to display, even in executing a command, and which is supposed to receive aid and information from the highest quarter. *La Presse* affects no concealment. It does not attempt to dissemble its hostility to this country, in dealing with the matter, and, as far as hard words and avowed jealousy and hatred can go, augurs for the development of the well-known idea of Napoleon, "ships, commerce, and colonies"—with what view those who run may read. *La Flotte* cannot be held to argue or to reason, if, indeed, it be true that, as we (the *Times*) are assured, it only gives utterance to the sentiments and the views of the illustrious Prince above-named.

The *Débats* demonstrates the relative positions of France and England in commercial affairs. The *Presse* contends for the increase and creation of all the elements necessary to the subjugation of British maritime power. *La Flotte* sums up its statements and hopes in these very significant terms:—

1. That the French navy is numerically about one-third of that of Great Britain.
2. That this immense inequality is, moreover, greatly increased by the great number of three-deckers which the English possess.
3. That the number of vessels upon the stocks is nearly the same in both countries.
4. That our neighbours are far from having any advantage over us as regards the construction of first-class vessels and frigates.
5. That they are incontestably superior to us as regards the construction of inferior vessels, such as corvettes, brigs, schooners, &c.
6. That if the artillery on board our (the French) vessels is in general as well disposed as that on board the English ships, there are some notable improvements to be made on board all our vessels, by arranging our guns so as to be used either when giving chase or when in retreat, and also in the manner in which our vessels are equipped.

The entire article is regarded in Paris as a new pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville. The writer concludes by contending for an entire re-organisation of the French navy.

"It is announced as certain," says the *Journal des Débats*, "that Marshal Soult will retain the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and that he is replaced in the war department by Lieutenant-general Moline de Saint Yon, at present at the head of the direction of the War office and of military operations."

The *Toulonnais* asserts that an expedition on a large scale was about to leave France for Madagascar. This statement, says the *Times*, is incorrect. The French and British governments feel that there is no necessity for any increase of the naval forces in the neighbourhood of that island, and are in perfect accord upon the measures to be taken in the emergency.

The *Courier de Marseilles* announces that the government are preparing to send twenty thousand men to Algeria, instead of twelve thousand, before the month of February; grand operations against Abd-el-Kader to be postponed till the spring. By the last accounts General Lamoricière was still acting on the defensive, and was waiting for the arrival of Marshal Bugeaud before advancing upon the enemy.

The Princess of Joinville was at one o'clock on Wednesday morning safely delivered of a prince, who has received the title of Duke de Penthièvre.

The Paris journals repeat the statement that the great powers had anew solicited of the Pope some concession to the demands of the people of the legations; but there appears no ground for expecting acquiescence on the part of the Roman government.

The *Semaphore of Marseilles* publishes the following curious article:—"We have been assured," says that journal, "that a letter written by Abd-el-Kader, and forwarded to Paris by General Cavaignac, had struck terror into the heart of an august personage, and sadly complicates the embarrassments of the situation. The Emir is said to have declared that, during the last ten years, he had constantly held in his hand the lives of the princes and generals who had fought in Africa; that he had under his orders 1,200 fanatics, ready to suffer martyrdom, who were most anxious to repeat the scene of Kleber, and purify themselves in the blood of the Christian generals; that he had hitherto restrained the religious ardour of these sectaries of Mahomet, but that in future he should be guided by the attitude which France would assume towards him. It is added that, at the moment when this alarming notification reached Paris, the departure of the Duke of Montpensier had been agreed in council, but that the tears of the Queen caused it to be adjourned."

ITALY.

The visit of the Emperor of Russia excites a great deal of interest in this country.—The *France* publishes the following letter from Genoa, of October 24th:—"Shortly after the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in this city, they received a visit from Don Carlos and his wife. The interview

was exceedingly cordial. The Emperor and Don Carlos conversed together a long time, and a few hours after the Emperor and Empress returned the visit. During his short stay at Genoa the Emperor had frequent interviews with Don Carlos. The King of Sardinia shows great attention to the latter, and to the young Princess. They all dine frequently with the king."

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Palermo, on the 27th ult.:—"The Emperor of Russia arrived here on the 24th in the steam frigate *Kamshatka*, accompanied by the Emperor Nicholas, the Grand Duchess Olga, and Prince Albert of Prussia. The steamer *Bessarabia* followed with the imperial suite and equipages. Count Nesselrode came with them. Notwithstanding all the pains that have been taken to render this abode commodious and pleasant, the Emperor is said not to be very highly satisfied with it; but he and his family are delighted with the climate, which they find to exceed all their expectations. The truth is that, after some days of as bad weather as can be had at Palermo, we are enjoying all those beauties of autumn of which Providence has given us the monopoly. On the 25th the Sardinian steamer *Ichnusa* brought their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Genoa and Prince de Carignan, who, though in other times they would have absorbed universal attention, were left neglected in an inn, and were obliged to go in a hired carriage to the dinner to which the Emperor hastened to invite them. Yesterday King Ferdinand appeared in the *Tancredi*, one of his steam boats. The Emperor, on hearing of his Majesty's arrival, immediately went to the royal palace, and was ready to receive him on alighting. After embracing each other with all the warmth of friendship, they entered together into a carriage, and proceeded to the Empress, who appeared to be exceedingly gratified by this early visit of King Ferdinand, which, she said, she could not reasonably have expected. Her Imperial Majesty's illness is so serious that, notwithstanding all the benefit she is likely to derive from our Sicilian climate, a radical cure cannot be expected. All that can be hoped from the factitious summer she is about to enjoy during the ensuing winter, is a mitigation of her sufferings. We have to-day an air so pure and mild that the august patient has been in a calash to return the King's visit; but, being too feeble to ascend the staircase of the royal palace, she was carried up in a chair borne by men. Every one is dazzled by the imposing mien and bearing of the Emperor Nicholas, which fully justify the description given of him by Lord Londonderry in 1838; but we were most completely surprised by the brilliant beauty of the Grand Duchess Olga, which must plunge all our ladies in despair. It is the Emperor's intention to leave here for Naples, in company with the King of Naples, and after remaining there for two days, to return here for a short time before taking his departure for his own dominions."

SWITZERLAND.

The *State Gazette of Lucerne*, of the 3rd instant, publishes the report of the committee appointed by the grand council of that canton to inquire into the cause of the death of town-councillor Leu. The report states, that

The frightful crime of suicide, attributed to the deceased, can no longer remain as a stain on his reputation, in consequence of the formal and complete avowal of the principal culprit, Jacques Müller, of Stecherain. Amongst those to whom the assassin confided his intention, and by whose advice he was assisted, is to be found Dr Pfyster—a man whose position in society ought to have induced him to maintain the public security.

The grand council of the canton having been convoked, by a summons extraordinary, in consequence of the confession of Jacques Müller, commenced its sittings on the 3rd instant, at ten o'clock in the morning. During that sitting, General de Sonnenberg, who had recently returned from Naples, took the oaths to the sovereign assembly, as member of the council of Regency.

For two months Müller had no story to tell, and no evidence was brought against him; but it seems that, in the dungeons of Lucerne, Müller has been, according to the mode of procedure followed in the middle ages, subjected to torture; and the result has been, that he has murmured an affirmative to every question that his inquisitors and torturers asked of him. He has admitted his own guilt and accused the most respectable Liberals and all the opponents of the present Jesuit government of having suborned him. The object is obtained in the pretext to cast all these into prison, perhaps to condemn them.

TURKEY.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the receipt of letters from Constantinople of the 23rd ult., which state that the Turkish government, frightened by the threatening position taken by the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has yielded to all his demands, both in respect to the punishment of the Druse chief accused by the French consul at Beyrout of the murder of a French priest in the Lebanon, and with respect to the order issued by Chekib Effendi for the removal of all strangers from the mountain during the time the Porte was taking measures to pacify that country. The following are the terms in which the affair is announced in the *Débats*:—

"The Baron De Bourqueney had given in an ultimatum to the effect that French subjects should be immediately replaced in their establishments, and that an indemnity should be granted to those who had been compelled to quit them in consequence of the refusal of protection—that the sheik Hamoud should be summoned to Constantinople, and that he should be tried for his conduct in the events of May—that the guilty parties should be sought out, and that the Porte should pay indemnities for the sack of the convents of Abey and Solima, and that the officer who commanded the detach-

ment of troops present at the sacking of the convent of Abey be punished. This ultimatum has been accepted entirely by the Porte. The necessary orders were sent to Chekib Effendi two days after, and M. Bourée, consul of France, started immediately for his post to watch over the execution of these orders."

AMERICA.

The packet-ship *Oxford*, Captain Rathbone, arrived in the Mersey from New York on Sunday afternoon, bringing advices of the 16th ult. Politically they are unimportant, and commercially they are, of course, equally so.

The *Times* article of the 20th of September last, querying the purport of the shackles found in the wreck of the United States steam-ship *Missouri* had excited no small indignation amongst the New York journalists. The *Journal of Commerce* terms the article "impudent," and replying that the irons were intended for prisoners and mutineers, suggests that the extraordinary number seen by the divers was the result of "the medium through which they looked." The *Courier and Inquirer*, however, treats the matter gravely, and enters upon a warm and rather threatening philippic against the anti-America "hostile spirit, which has so earnestly and so long animated the *Times* and its kindred press."

It is stated that the Mormons have agreed to emigrate from Illinois in the course of the coming spring, probably to California.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington yesterday. During his brief absence from the seat of government Mr Bancroft has visited all the naval stations north of the Potomac, which he had not previously inspected. He has given his careful attention to the condition of the navy yards at Portsmouth, New York, and Philadelphia. He has embraced the opportunity also to visit the Naval Asylum at the latter city. A busy week's work.—*Union*.

Letters have been received from the Continent, ordering potatoes to be shipped from New York. Besides grain and flour, cheese has continued to go forward to England ever since the fall season commenced in greater quantities than usual, and at higher prices. As soon as the news by the steamer transpired, there was a good deal of excitement in the market. The flour and grain dealers were very active. Flour advanced half a dollar per barrel, and nearly 5,000 barrels were taken, mostly for export. Wheat went up five cents, and corn was held at an advance.

From Mexico advices have been received to the 29th of September. At that period the city was perfectly quiet. No declaration of war against the United States had been made. The French Minister has received his passports, and will leave Mexico early in the following month. The new tariff has been published. It will be found more favourable to the admission of British cotton prints, cloth, and hardware. No bidders have appeared for the new loan. The distress of the Treasury was notorious. The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on the future relations of the country:—

In the opinion of many, the existence, as a nation, of Mexico is hastening to its termination; and, as far as I can see, no great man appears who is equal to the regeneration of the republic. The government is powerless, even in the capital; the departments barely hold on the central state; there is no population to till the finest soil in the world, and riches above and below ground remain unexplored for want of intelligence and hands to work them. If England will not interfere, the doom of Mexico is sealed, and, in the course of a few years, it must be incorporated with the United States. The government and people of the United States entertain no doubt on this subject. They say that they do not interfere in the affairs of Europe, and that they are determined no European power shall interfere with them in the affairs of the new world. By aggression, annexation, or conquest, they are resolved on enticing all Mexico, down to the Isthmus, within the union; and, come what may, that end must sooner or later be accomplished. I am fully aware of the danger to which the monetary circulation of Europe will be exposed when the silver districts of Mexico are under the control of the American Congress, and of the imprudence of our permitting a naval power, like that of the United States, to become the richest nation in the world; but I cannot help admitting, at the same time, that, if Great Britain will not interfere, the general good of humanity must be advanced by the annexation of this country to the American Union. The tide of emigration will, instead of flowing directly, take the current of the United States, and even millions of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants can pass through American ports to fix as settlers in this land of milk and honey. The wretched Indian race must give way before the influx of a white population, and myriads of acres, now untilled, will team with wealth and abundance. The climate is magnificent, except on the coast, and in particular districts fever does not appear. Every European production can be raised; and I may say there is room for all the emigration that can be poured in a quarter of a century from the British isles. The next good to the British occupation of Mexico is its incorporation with the United States. We shall find, when it takes place, immediate employment of our poor, a consumption of British manufactures spread over this great continent, the dispensation of the English language and English feelings over an almost boundless territory. We must, in short, make up our minds to this result, and happy will it be for the common interests of humanity, unless Great Britain should take the matter directly into her own hands, alarmed at the growing power of the United States, and their dominion over the mining districts from which our monetary circulation is furnished—when it is accomplished.

Speaking of the helplessness of Mexico the same writer says:—

March troops, indeed, against the United States; Why, the expedition to California, which was organised eight months since, and on whose arrival probably the safety of Upper California depends, has not yet set out, because Iniestra, who commands it, declares he will not move until he is assured of pay and subsistence for his

men! Tobacco sets the central government at defiance. California is all but independent; and Sonora has, it is said, again made its *pronunciamiento*. The government cannot even protect the road from Vera Cruz to the capital from the bands that infest it, and how can it send troops to the extremities of the republic? The troops in the capital are tolerably well paid, and some of the regiments have a fair military appearance. The division of Paredes is also said to be in an efficient state, but as to the rest of the army its condition may be judged from the fact, that a general order was lately published from the War office, calling on the officers to check the daily practice of the soldiers selling their muskets and accoutrements.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Buenos Ayres:—"We, at present, do not see any chance of the dispute between England and France being brought to a close; on the contrary, we fear it must be fought out, perhaps on this side of the river, after a good many heads have been broken on the other side. As yet, however, there is no fighting anywhere. The strange policy of England and France is making us in Buenos Ayres suffer many of the evils of war long before they are ready to carry it on. Thus far they have nobody to fight for them on land; on the water they can do no harm to their enemies. We do not even know, up to this moment, from what quarter they expect assistance. If they do not obtain it, the affair may linger for years. The English and French naval forces are about to take Colonia, and some other places of the Estado Oriental; they will serve as a rendezvous for the discontented. It is said the commander of Colonia has taken away from that town all the English and French inhabitants, and threatens to cut their throats the moment the first shot is fired against the town. Failures have commenced here, and will no doubt continue."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PERSECUTIONS OF JEWS.—The *Frankfort Journal* states that the Jews settled at the Turkish town of Serafeoo have been pillaged by the Turkish population, and otherwise ill-treated, on the pretext that a Jew had violated a Turkish woman. The Jews offered no resistance; their losses amount to some £6000. The *Universal German Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase against the Jews of even greater severity than that of the 2nd March, 1843. He has ordered all Jewish retailers of spirituous liquors living in Russian villages of 10,000 inhabitants to quit them and take up their abode in towns.

THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.—The island of Chusan is seven miles from the main land, and forty miles distant from the city of Ningpo, and lies in the vicinity of all the great and valuable marts of commerce on the eastern coast. It is 150 miles in circumference. The chief bay, that of Tinghae, is capable of accommodating, in perfect security, a hundred sail of square-rigged vessels, and possesses the most admirable facilities for the establishment of docks. Good water abounds, not only at the capital, but throughout the island. Chusan consists of a succession of hills and dales, which present one unbroken scene of rich cultivation, and exhibit the most lovely scenery. Wheat, rice, tea, grass cloth, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other articles, grow in great luxuriance. The island is intersected with roads—not intended for wheeled conveyances—from five to seven feet broad, and paved and flagged throughout, and it is thickly studded with villages. Those who have the best opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject, believe that a hundred well-populated towns and superior villages would be found on it, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. The whole population is estimated at 270,000. The people are industrious and comfortable, and appear to have no want unsupplied; scarcely a beggar is to be seen, and there is a comparative absence of crime, which reflects no small credit on the Chinese character. Not a single homicide has occurred during the three years in which it has been in our occupation; and the inmates of the gaol, contributed by the whole island, have rarely exceeded twenty, and of those the majority have consisted of those who were confined for the illegal sale of its indigenous whiskey, the shamshoo. The climate vies with that of the most favoured regions of the world. It is the Montpellier of China. All the other places in China where we have commercial stations are hot, sultry, and unhealthy, and it is to Chusan that invalids have generally resorted for the restoration of health and vigour. The island furnishes provisions of every description, of the best quality, at a very moderate price. Beef, pork, and poultry may be obtained in the greatest abundance. Of geese, as large as those in England, there is no lack. Ducks are hatched by steam by thousands, and eggs are less than a half-penny a piece. Game of every variety is easily procured. Bread, of English quality, is readily prepared by the Chinese. All kinds of vegetables may be obtained, and English vegetables and fruit grow with great luxuriance. Potatoes have now been introduced, and will probably become an article of great consumption throughout China. Indeed, all kinds of provisions may be obtained at one-half the sum they cost at Hong Kong. It is only for a European want to be known, to be immediately supplied from the island or the continent. Fish is obtained in the greatest abundance. Fishing is universal around the island, and it is calculated that not fewer than 70,000 vessels come from the continent, and remain for three months off Chusan employed in fishing. They are attended by boats, filled with ice, in which the fish are packed, and then despatched to the neighbouring coast.—*Friend of India*.

POPULATION OF AUSTRIA.—According to the census of 1843, the whole population of the Austrian monarchy (the army included) at present amounts to 38,000,000. During the last 25 years the increase was 24 per cent.—*Debats*.

DUELING.—A Berlin weekly paper contains a Cabinet order upon dueling, signed by King Frederick William, wherein it is stated, that in case of a duel occurring between an officer and a non-commissioned officer, or a civilian, the principal, the bearer or bearers of the message, the seconds, and all persons concerned in the transaction, shall suffer the same punishment as that inflicted upon the officers who shall actually have fought a duel; and that, in case of the death of either of the parties, the punishment shall be confinement in a fortress for a period averaging from two months to two years; but should death ensue from any unfair practice, the punishment to be death.

NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL.—The whirlpool near Niagara falls has of late become a receptacle of dead bodies. In addition to the two human bodies noticed on the 29th instant (which still remain in the grasp of its "agitated waters"), there are the bodies of two horses and a hog. These may be seen from the bank above, passing round a "funereal circuit" of a mile or more in circumference, each succeeding circuit drawing them nearer the vortex of the whirlpool, until each in its turn becomes submerged beneath the boiling element—again thrown violently from its angry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of human bodies in the whirlpool is solemn and terrific—the blue waters seem to hold their prey, in defiance of human efforts to dispossess them—until, satisfied in reveling with the dead, it emits them through its narrow outlet into the rapids below, to be entombed in Lake Ontario.—*Toronto Globe*.

SERF EMANCIPATION.—The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following from Lemberg (Gallicia), 10th ult.:—"It is generally believed that the peasants of our province will be emancipated. The States have been occupied with this question for the last fortnight, whereas formerly they confined themselves to the discussion of the propositions of the government. In 1843, the Marshal of the Diet, Wasilewsky, begged his Majesty the Emperor to make a change in certain relations between the nobles and the peasants. The Emperor received the request favourably, and demanded explanations on the subject from the States. Count Potaky, in consequence, proposed to the Diet of 1844 to give the peasants an interest in the soil which he possessed, and to introduce mortgage registers. The Diet obtained the authorisation of the Emperor to appoint a committee to draw up regulations concerning the position of the peasants. This committee has been named, and is composed of thirty-six members. A public functionary forms part of it."

MESMERISM IN INDIA.—Considerable discussion has taken place in Calcutta relative to the mesmeric experiments of Dr Esdaile, of the Company's service, who has applied mesmerism on an extensive scale as a curative of disease, and performed many important surgical operations on patients under his charge while reduced to unconsciousness by the mysterious process. The learned doctor's work, entitled "Mesmeric Facts," contains an overwhelming body of evidence as to the truth of the science, and will, we doubt not, receive the notice it deserves at the hands of parties interested in the subject.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

THE BRITISH GARRISONS IN CHINA.—DEPLORABLE MORTALITY AMONG THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.—In 1843 her Majesty's 18th regiment had 500 men stationed at Amoy, where they lost seventy-five men and two officers. At Hong-Kong nearly one-third of the British garrison died in 1843. The British commander, General D'Aguilar, has declared that to retain Hong-Kong it will require the loss of a whole regiment every three years, and that to have 700 effective men, it is necessary to maintain 1400. The graveyard at Hong-Kong was soon filled, and another was required from the Surveyor-general, who found it difficult to point out a proper spot.—*Times*.

The *Commerce* mentions having received a letter from Athens, of the 26th ult., stating that Great Britain had addressed a note to the Greek Cabinet, demanding the reimbursement of her portion of the loan.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—The *Universal Prussian Gazette* says that the tariff of the Zollverein, published in the bulletin of the laws of this date, for the year 1846—1848, contains no change in the duties on all kinds of yarn fixed by the pending tariff, which is still in force.

A letter from Berlin announces the speedy publication of the proceedings of the provincial diets—probably within a fortnight. These documents contain generally the reply of the government to the wishes manifested by the delegates of the provinces. This year some promises are expected relative to the liberty of the press. We learn also that the States General will be convoked at Berlin in February next.

THE HAGUE, OCT. 31.—The Second Chamber of the States-general adopted yesterday all the paragraphs of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The *ensemble* was adopted by forty to eleven votes. The same majority rejected an amendment to insert in the paragraph relative to the revision of the fundamental law a passage expressive of the grief felt by the Chamber that the King was not yet convinced, with the representatives of the nation, of the necessity of proceeding to that revision.—*L'Observateur*.

UNITARIANS v. SLAVERY.—From the *New York Journal of Commerce*.—One hundred and seventy

Unitarian ministers, residing chiefly in New England, have issued a protest against the system of slavery practised in the southern portion of this country.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The emancipated classes are described by the *Guiana Times* to be still slaves. They have to pay heavy taxes, but have no voice in the legislature; the latter is composed only of planters and government officers, who are determined to put the burden on the labourers' shoulders; and the law requires that the contracts of work be entered into only before the stipendiary magistrates, who are necessarily the friends and boon companions of the planters. The peasantry, therefore, have but the name of freedom.

CRIME.—We understand that no fewer than fifty individuals were on Monday last committed to the prison of Edinburgh, for various offences against the law, being the greatest number, we believe, ever committed to any prison in Scotland in one day.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

HENRY VINCENT'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH.—On Thursday and Friday week Mr Henry Vincent delivered his two last lectures in Aberdeen—the first in the Rev. Mr Stirling's church, which was densely crowded in every part, and large numbers were unable to obtain admission. At the close of Mr Vincent's address, the Rev. Mr Stirling (who occupied the chair) expressed his determination, amid loud cheers, to adopt the abstinence principle. The second meeting was in the Free Church, Woodside, the Rev. Mr Forbes, pastor, in the chair. Mr V.'s lecture gave great satisfaction, and the whole proceedings passed off in a most interesting manner. On Saturday night a *soirée* of the select friends of the cause was held in Lowery's Temperance hotel—Mr Maitland in the chair. Mr Vincent explained the principles upon which the Scottish Temperance League is organised, and the nature of the machinery by which it proposed to influence public opinion in favour of temperance principles. On Monday and Tuesday nights, Mr Vincent made his appearance in Peterhead. The first meeting was held in the Wesleyan church (a small building), which was well filled—the Wesleyan minister occupied the chair. Such was the interest excited by this meeting, that the second, which was held in the Free Church, was attended by upwards of 800 of the inhabitants, including the Free Church minister, and many of the most respectable and influential of the townspeople. Mr Vincent also addressed a crowded meeting, in the Independent chapel, on the same subject.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—MEETING OF DELEGATES.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting of the delegates from manufacturing towns was held at the schoolrooms in Great Ancoats street, Manchester, and subsequently, by adjournment, at the Woodman's Hut, for the purpose of devising plans to promote the passing of the Ten Hours bill in the next session of parliament. There were delegates present from Glasgow, Bradford, Manchester, Bolton, Hyde, Bury, Oldham, Waterhead Mills, Lees, Preston, Dukinfield, Stockport, Chorley, Cuerdon, Heywood, Rochdale, Wheelton, Newton, and some other places. Mr John Fenton, jun., of Bury, was in the chair. The Chairman of the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee submitted their plans for carrying on the agitation, which were put in the form of six propositions:—

First, that a fund of £500 be forthwith raised; second, that offices be taken in Manchester; to which all correspondence should be addressed; third, that a permanent secretary should be appointed to conduct the business; fourth, that petitions be sent to parliament from every mill in the kingdom; fifth, that petitions be procured from the clergy and medical profession in each town, and in every case, where practicable, headed by the dean, vicar, or bishop, as the case may be; sixth, that petitions be procured from as many mill-owners as possible in favour of an abridgment of the hours of factory labour, and that memorials be sent to the agricultural members, praying them not to prevent the manufacturing members from improving the condition of their own workpeople."

The committee was induced to petition agricultural members, because they found that, in the great division in March, 1844, when the ten hours principle was three times carried, there were twenty-three members representing the manufacturing districts who voted in favour of ten hours, and but ten against it; therefore, it was the members representing agricultural districts, on the subsequent division when ministers threatened to resign, that prevented the passing of the bill. Two resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the above plans be adopted. 2. That the necessary funds be forthwith raised to carry them into execution, and that the committee be authorised immediately to take offices, and appoint a secretary to perform the increased duties which must necessarily devolve upon them.

Thanks being voted to the Central Short Time Committee, Lord Ashley, and the chairman, the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock.

BOY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—On Sunday last, a boy named James Forsyth, residing at 285, Argyle street, died from the effects of a fright, occasioned by another boy in the same court presenting suddenly before him a mask, or what is generally known as a "false face," two days previous. We believe the circumstance occurred in connexion with the accustomed recreations of children on the celebration of Halloween, on Friday evening. The poor child who sustained the fright was driven into such a state of mental insensibility that he did not recover the shock.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

The corn dealers of Liverpool were last week exporting corn in bond to Russia! This fact speaks

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISTEMPER.

The government commissioners have made a second report to the Lord Lieutenant on the state of the potato crop. They reject as impracticable several means that have been suggested of safely converting the diseased potatoes to some use; in the application, acids, alkalis, and lime, have tended to accelerate the process of decomposition; but the experiments with lime are not yet decided. While slightly affected, and after boiling or steaming, the potato may be used for food; but not when the root has acquired a disagreeable smell.

In a third report, the commissioners give very elaborate and minute directions as to the best way of converting the diseased potatoes to use. The suggestions are not novel, and what is peculiar to them is chiefly of local application.

The following is an extract from Dublin, dated Saturday:—"The accounts are still most afflicting. The potato rot is spreading far and wide, and the bulk of the crop is rapidly decaying. There are exceptions here and there; but, speaking generally, the pestilence is most destructive, even in those districts where its ravages had previously been little felt—potatoes that had been considered secure are becoming utterly useless—and the crop which, two months ago, was to have provided sustenance for millions of our people until the next autumn, with a large surplus for the feeding of cattle and swine, is now insufficient for two months' consumption."

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes, on Monday, as follows:—"It has rained with little intermission by day or night since Thursday last, and last night very heavily. This very unfavourable state of the weather, will, I fear, greatly extend the calamity of the potato blight. The reports from the country, with few exceptions, are of the most afflicting character. Those who had been, a week or two since, confidently calculating upon the preservation of two-thirds of the crop, now despair of saving a third part. Already there are accounts of the appearance of pestilence in the poor and crowded suburbs of some provincial towns. In several cases landlords are acting with great cruelty in the exaction of rents; but the far greater portion of the landed proprietors seem disposed to treat their tenantry with kindness and forbearance."

The following are one or two extracts from the country papers:—

LIMERICK, Nov. 7.—Thursday last the rain continued to pour down incessantly, and no out-door work, though great the emergency, could be done; yesterday almost as bad, and this day more rain. What a ruinous effect such weather must have upon the pitted potatoes, which are all in jeopardy, for every hour is pregnant with insidious disease while the crop is bedded under its present too heavy covering of earth.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—The account of the state of the potato crop in the west of Clare, and the sea-coast district, is very unfavourable. Some farmers have lost one-half, and others one-third of their produce. The pitted potatoes are found to be decaying in almost every quarter. Potatoes is the only tillage, generally speaking, there, and the loss is therefore more serious and general. Several poor families are now suffering severe illness from eating the diseased potatoes, but they unfortunately have no other diet but this esculent. Masses have been offered up in the different country chapels to supplicate mercy and relief in this awful visitation.

COUNTY OF KERRY.—The Killarney poor relief committee have taken two stores sufficiently large to house corn to the value of £8,000, and a grist mill for grinding corn, with kilns attached to both.

The *Drogheda Argus* contains the following melancholy announcement:—

SPREAD OF FEVER.—It is with deep pain we have to state, that fever is unusually rife in the suburbs and lanes of this town. We are assured by one of our Catholic clergymen that he has, during the week, witnessed several instances of most awful destitution—in many cases two or three sick in one apartment of the wretched cabins, in some instances two or three in one bed! The Board of Guardians are compelled to seek the temporary loan of the hospital in North George's street, until a fever hospital is erected. If disease already makes its appearance, what may we expect if measures be not taken to prevent famine, or even an insufficiency of food?

The following additional report has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant by the commissioners of the potato disease:—

My Lord—We take occasion to mention to your Excellency some facts regarding the action of peat or turf upon diseased potatoes, which we are anxious to make known without delay, although at the present moment we do not wish to put forward a formal report, or official recommendation.

We had early fixed our attention on the preservative action of turf, and in our first report gave some directions for its use, since which time we have received accounts of its decisive utility in many cases. We had also obtained very distinct evidence that, in wet bog land, the disease was in reality milder and less extensive than in drier and more fertile soils. Upon these grounds we proceeded to institute experiments on the action of bog water on diseased potatoes, and we find that certainly, when immersed therein, the disease appears to be arrested, and the substance of the potato does not appear in any way to suffer.

Our trials having been made in Dublin, and but on a small scale, and also the pressure of circumstances forcing us to make known every plan likely to prove useful without loss of time, we do not wish to have this notice considered as decisively stating that steeping in bog-water will stop the progress of the disease; but we consider it highly important that the plan should be tried by persons residing in bog districts, where circumstances render a possible failure in a certain quantity an object of no importance. We have accordingly

applied to several gentlemen to institute trials on a large scale, and shall, when we learn the results, at once proceed to lay them before your Excellency.

We remain, your Excellency's obedient and faithful servants,

ROBERT KANE.
JOHN LINDLEY.
LYON PLAYFAIR.

Royal Dublin Society, Nov. 8th.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens of Dublin held another meeting, on Thursday, at the Mansion house. Lord Cloncurry presided. About fifteen members of the committee were in attendance, including Mr O'Connell and the O'Connor Don. After hearing reports from various parts of the country, generally of a very unfavourable character, as to the spread of the potato blight, it was agreed that a communication should be addressed to Sir Robert Peel, stating the extent of the disease, and suggesting the necessity of opening the ports for the admission of grain, and advancing a loan for useful public works for the employment of the people during the prevalence of the distress. It is also suggested to the Premier, that the exportation of oats from Ireland should be prohibited, in consequence of the rapid decay of the potato crop.

THE IRISH POOR LAW COMMISSION have issued a notification to the guardians throughout the country, to "authorise the guardians of unions in Ireland to depart from the established dietaries by substituting the use of oatmeal, rice, bread, or other food, in lieu of potatoes, whenever the guardians may deem it advisable to do so."

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—The Belfast corporation (almost exclusively Conservative), at a meeting on Saturday, adopted the following resolution by a large majority:—"That a petition be presented to the Queen, praying that, under the present circumstances of the anticipated scarcity of food in the country, the ports shall be opened for the free admission of grain, and that distillation from grain be immediately prohibited." The merchants and other inhabitants of Belfast are about to meet for the same purpose.

NEW GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—The *Evening Mail* made the following announcement on Friday evening:—"It is with unfeigned pleasure we announce—which we do on authority—that it is the intention of government to appoint a commission of intelligent and experienced officers, to consider the measures which it may be proper to take, with a view to provide against the expected scarcity of provisions from the failure of the potato crop. The selection of persons to form the commission has occasioned some delay, but the arrangements are now nearly completed, and we hope that in a few days the commissioners will be able to commence the arduous and responsible duties with which they will be entrusted. This is creditable to the executive, and justifies the confidence which we expressed in the humanity (whatever we may think of the general policy) of our rulers."

MOLLY MAGUIRE IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.—We regret to state that the wide-spreading Ribbon conspiracy, which has led to the assassination of many exemplary landlords, has made its appearance in a portion of the county of Meath, hitherto possessing a peaceable and happy population. The gentleman selected by these lawless legislators, as the first object of endeavouring by threats to drive from his estates, is a resident landlord, remarkable alike for his generosity to his tenants, and kindness to his labourers and dependants, Robert Fowler, Esq., of Rathmolyon—a gentleman highly respected by men of all shades of opinions. On Tuesday morning last Mr Fowler received a threatening letter through the post-office, signed "Molly Maguire." Mr Fowler had the letter printed with an address of his own, and circulated amongst his tenantry, who held a meeting, and adopted an address to their landlord, which was signed by every tenant and labourer on the estate. Subsequently, a reward was entered into, and the names of all the tenantry and the inhabitants of Rathmolyon and the adjoining district, appended to it. It was read in the presence of the tenantry, &c., who were addressed by Capt. Despard, R.M., who in an impressive manner pointed out to them the folly of encouraging such a system as that which is attempted to be introduced amongst them. Mr Fowler returned his sincere thanks, and said he believed the sentiments contained in the address were the unanimous feelings of the inhabitants of Rathmolyon, and that he would give £50 reward, in addition to the sum already offered; when, after a round of cheers, the meeting separated.—*Drogheda Conservative*.

THE NEW COLLEGES.—The government surveyors have already commenced operations in Galway, where the site of the new college, consisting of about eight acres, is at the rear of the school of Erasmus Smith's foundation. It is stated that Dr Henry, Presbyterian minister of Armagh, has been appointed principal of the New Ulster College, to be established in Belfast. Dr Henry was appointed by the late government one of the commissioners of national education, and by the present government a member of the board formed under the Charitable Bequests act, both of which offices, without salary, he retains. The principals of the other colleges are Dr Kirwan, parish priest of Outerard, for Galway College; and Professor Kane, the distinguished chemist, and author of the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," for the Munster College at Cork.

Mr Sergeant Stock has resigned his seat for Cashel; his constituents being dissatisfied with a representative who is not a repealer. Mr Timothy O'Brien, a member of the repeal association, is invited to stand.

Mr Maurice O'Connell, of Kilgorey, and Mr John P. Molony, of Draggis, are the repeal candidates for Clare.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—We shall presently have a little Ireland of our own, in our southern counties. We can scarcely think it necessary to point public attention to communications so important, and so painfully interesting, as those of our correspondent in Hampshire. Our readers will have already appreciated the significance of the dismal fact, that the "enemy whose history and habits are yet but imperfectly known" is committing the most deplorable ravages in the agricultural districts of the south of England. Already the mischief done is enormous. We are told, on the authority of Mr Baring Wall's bailiff, that in one district "nearly every house has a heap of cast-out rotten potatoes. Elsewhere they do not 'cast-out' their rotten potatoes. Even although, as a poor woman describes it, 'the potatoes are all going to muck,' yet 'the children, poor hearts, do eat them—they must.' Bad as matters are, the worst is to come. The whole of the mischief is not yet known; for, as in Ireland, the potatoes 'go all to muck,' after having been dug and pitted in seemingly good condition. The opinion of Mr Luther Owen Fox, a surgeon in extensive practice near Stockbridge, "that the full extent of the disease is not known, nor anything like its full extent, because the potatoes are stored away in pits, and the pits have not been examined," derives a melancholy confirmation from this gentleman's own experience. Out of a store of potatoes carefully sorted and stowed away a month ago, with every precaution, one-half are now found to be "either rotten or in a rapid progress of decomposition." There is but too much reason to regard this case as only an illustration of what is generally going on in the potato pits of that district. The result of another gentleman's efforts to keep his stock untainted, by frequent inspection and sorting, is simply the discovery of "a new supply of rottenness every time." What all this is to end in, in a district where potatoes are, as in Ireland, the main dependence of the mass of the people, the stoutest heart may well shrink from attempting to picture in detail.—*Morning Chronicle*. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes from Carmarthen:—"You may not be aware of it, but it is a fact, that thousands and thousands of the Welsh people live principally upon potatoes, and that this important vegetable is diseased here as elsewhere. I have asked numbers of farmers from all parts of the country, and they unanimously affirm that there is not an acre of sound potatoes anywhere, and they fear it will be hard, very hard indeed upon the poor, as the cold season advances."

A GREAT LITERARY PROJECT is on the tapis, with which Mr Charles Dickens ("Boz") is mixed up; it is the starting of a new Liberal morning paper, to take up, in these days, the position which the *Morning Chronicle* so zealously and ably maintained for forty or fifty years of the Whig opposition to Pitt and Eldon, down to Lord Grey's accession to power. Mr Dickens is to be the editor of this journal, which will make its appearance either with the new year or the opening of parliament. The projectors have already, by a considerable advance in the amount of their offered honorarium, detached from the *Chronicle* some of its most effective parliamentary reporters, much to the chagrin of its chief proprietor, Sir John Easthope. The greater number of the writers for *Punch* are said to be also engaged to contribute to the new organ of Liberalism. I have heard the name of Mr Grote, one of the chiefs of the onward party called "The Philosophical Radicals," and lately one of the members for the city of London, named as having a share in the proprietary interest of the new concern; and that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the publishers of the *Punch* periodicals, will be also connected with the project.—*Town Correspondent of Cheltenham Examiner*. [We regret to hear that this desirable project has been abandoned.]

CURIOUS RECOVERY OF SIGHT.—A truly strange, indeed almost miraculous, recovery of sight occurred a few days since. An inmate of the almshouse, Upper Shandon, named Edward Osborne, had been five and twenty years "stone blind." On Friday last the poor man, when walking in the street, was much annoyed by some boys, who persecuted him to such a degree that he made an effort to strike one of them; but unfortunately—or rather fortunately, as it turned out—he struck a little child who was innocently standing by. The child, on being struck, ran to its mother, saying he had been hit by a man in the street. The woman ran out much excited, and the child pointing to Osborne, she rushed at him, and with her clenched fist hit him in the eye with considerable violence, stunning him, and, as he said himself, "knocking fire out of his eyes." But the curious result of the blow was, that the man actually saw the light on the very next day. The poor man's feelings can better be imagined than described on the restoration of his sight, after being so long in darkness. There is an entire change in him since; from groping along in a bent position, he now walks erect, with a smile beaming in his face, and is overflowing with gratitude to divine Providence. He is now, although but five days have elapsed since he saw the glimmering of light, actually able to read large letters, and his sight is improving daily.—*Cork Examiner*.

PENSION TO LADY SHEE.—The Queen has been pleased to bestow a pension of £200 a-year on Lady Shee, wife of Sir Martin Archer Shee, "in consideration of her husband's eminence as an artist, and of his services as President of the Royal Academy, during a period of fourteen years."

CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE OF TIPPERARY.

The "Times" commissioner gives a deplorable account of the people of Tipperary. He says (dating from Thurles)—The county of Tipperary has long possessed the notoriety of being a focus of outrage and disorder—of embodying in itself, in an aggravated form, all the strange anomalies of evils which mark this country generally.

You have here the richest land and the most extreme poverty. The people complain of high rents, and yet extract but half the profit out of the land which it will yield. They struggle desperately to possess a patch of land, because they have no employment by which to live; and yet the land is only half cultivated for want of labour, which might be profitably bestowed upon it. They shoot one another in the struggle to possess a patch of land, and leave neglected and waste thousands of acres which would amply repay their labour and capital. They complain of the want of tenure, and the moment they get a lease they sublet and get rid of their tenure to another. They complain that landlords and agents in parts of the county will not reside, and they shoot them if they do.

How strangely do these contradictions jumble together! How oddly each complaint seems to point out its own remedy! But not the least strange part of the consideration is that, with the remedy in their own hands, they neglect it, and call open-mouthed on the government to do something to help them, which, indeed, seems necessary, if any remedy is to be obtained.

The best tenants, who will live in comfort, are compelled to emigrate, and the most ignorant and unenterprising tenants remain, without knowledge or means to improve the land, and striving by endurance, and poor potato diet, to squeeze out the rent. They have no means of employment; land they must have, to live, until the struggle for the patch of land has become so desperate that it is retained by a system of terror and assassination disgraceful to any country.

A case is then given of a public-spirited landlord, resident on his estates, who has been repeatedly shot at by his tenantry, his offence being, that he had bought out several of his tenantry. His steward paid the outgoing tenants the money they agreed to take, and a fortnight after, in June last year, though an old man much respected, he had two shots fired at him, and was wounded in the arm. In the following October another lease of mountain land fell in, covered with cottier tenants, in the most wretched condition. The landlord was anxious to obtain this land, because it was in the centre of his plantations. He offered to buy their interest, to provide the tenants with houses, and to give them constant employment on another part of the estate. He employed his woodranger to negotiate with them, and this poor fellow was most treacherously and inhumanly murdered. A notice was then stuck up on a part of the estate, that if any persons reaped this gentleman's crops, or dug his potatoes, they would be murdered. He offered 6s. a day to get his potatoes dug, but such was the feeling of terror inspired amongst the best of the tenantry, that no one would attempt it. Being a young man of high spirit and determination, he went to Shinrone to procure labourers, and a number volunteered to reap his crops. These men narrowly escaped being murdered by the people, and had to be protected by the police. During the whole of last winter there was a perfect system of terror established. This gentleman, on riding up the avenue of his domain one night was fired at by four different people, who fortunately missed him. On another occasion, shortly afterwards, on driving through his entrance gate, two shots were fired at him, and his horse was shot, a tenant farmer living within ten yards of the spot. In the three months of last year no less than eight murders were committed in the police district of Borrisoleigh adjoining, generally shooting from behind hedges, because of dispossessions of land by the tenants amongst one another. How many gentlemen who could afford to live elsewhere would risk their lives by residing in such an unfortunate community? It is enough to compel absenteeism. This gentleman is building an agricultural school, is affording much employment, and yet is compelled to walk about his estate with two men with guns to guard him, to have ball-proof window shutters to his house, and two armed policemen to guard his steward as he walks about! This frightful state of society I saw, or could scarcely have credited it. The very men who attempted to shoot him, who shot his steward, and murdered his woodranger, are his own tenants, and at large.

Generally, the murders are all about the possession of land; and it matters little what the character of the landlord may be—he may give great employment, as in the case of Mr Scully, or be a most exemplary gentleman, like Mr Cooper—if he ventures to turn out a tenant, or his agent on his behalf, they will be murdered—shot in the back, or from behind a wall, if they dare to venture out.

Is not this enough to compel many men to be absentees? There can be no worse mischief to an estate than an absentee landlord; but what man would bear to live in perpetual apprehension of some villain shooting him in the back, or from behind a hedge, unless influenced to remain by motives of attachment to his estate, or by a strong sense of duty? The very atrocities which the people resort to, in brutal and barbarous ignorance, which make any Christian shudder, heap upon themselves further miseries; for, as crime, from the sympathy of the people with the criminals, goes unpunished, the men who could give them employment, and who would

spend money among them, are driven out to more civilised communities, where their lives will be safe.

Near Nenagh, according to the evidence of Mr M'Curtin, in the midst of all this distress, and misery, and shootings, about the possession of land, there is "an immense tract of waste land—the finest mountain land in the world—from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of wild land." And according to the report of Mr Griffiths, "it is probable that about 300,000 acres of waste land might be reclaimed for cultivation, and 60,000 acres might be drained for pasture," in this very county.

Now, to what conclusions does a review of this evidence lead? The object of every government is the prosperity and safety of the people. Neither is accomplished in this county. It is, then, the duty of government to see that they shall be accomplished. It is the duty of the government to take measures to compel these waste lands to be brought into cultivation, as an immediate means of affording employment to the people, to save them from starvation and the commission of outrage. It is the duty of the government to have the people properly taught their trade of agriculture by example as well as precept—by means of agricultural model schools, so that they shall not, as now, waste one-half the land they have. And, above all, it is the duty of the government, with a strong and determined hand, to put down the system of terror and assassination which drives men of property out of the country, and deprives the poor peasants of the employment they would otherwise have. As a means of this, I would suggest a partial return to the constitution of Alfred the Great; divide each barony into districts, police districts would do, and put a fine on the district for every offence, unless the offender were apprehended and brought to justice. This has been found effective with regard to burnings and houghing of cattle, for which the barony is made to pay; why should it not be so in the protection of human life?

A more recent communication of the commissioners, furnishes still more appalling details of the state of Tipperary. We give a few cases taken almost at random from his report:—"I saw a respectable-looking man walking about the town guarded by two armed policemen, who followed him wherever he seemed to wish to go. I inquired the reason of this. I was informed by the authorities that he is a schoolmaster named James, whose house was attacked some months ago by three men searching for arms. He made some resistance, and one of the men immediately fired at him and shot him with slugs in the head, some of which are still not extracted. Thus wounded he seized a dirk, and with it killed one of the parties, and the other two ran away. One of them was afterwards apprehended and transported on his evidence. Instead of his courageous resistance carrying with it the sympathy of the people, their sympathy is with the cowardly ruffians who attacked him, and, if not guarded by the police, he would be murdered."

"A farmer named Sheedy, of Ballinakill, near this town, some years ago became tenant of about ten acres of land, under the court of Chancery, the former tenant, named Cummins, having been ejected for non-payment of rent. After he had been for some time in possession, Cummins took it into his head that he had a right to the land, and Sheedy was threatened with death unless he gave it up. Sheedy applied for protection, and he now ploughs and digs in his fields, with two policemen paid by the county to protect him, and they accompany him wherever he wishes to go."

"A man named Hooley, the tenant of half an acre of land at Ashmere, near this town, wanted to emigrate to America, and sold his "good-will," as they call it, or the right to the peaceable possession of the land, for about £20, to a small farmer named Jackson, the tenant of a few acres of adjoining land, Jackson having also to pay a smart rent for it to the landlord. A younger brother of this Hooley took it into his head that he was entitled to the land, and that the elder brother had no right to sell the possession of it, and that Jackson ought to give it up. Without any offer to repay him the money he had paid for it, Jackson was threatened with murder if he did not give the land up, and this man now goes about his labour protected by two armed policemen. Hooley has since been sent to gaol for going about with a loaded pistol in his pocket, which was not registered."

"A farmer, named Tracey, of Gertnaskea, near this town, took a farm formerly held by his brother, who was ejected for the non-payment of rent. The ejected brother had him served with threats of death unless he left the farm, and so frightened him that he was compelled to apply for protection, and he now goes about his daily labour, protected by two armed policemen."

Several more cases of murders, mutilations, beatings, threatening notices, &c., are given, and the Commissioner goes on to say:—

"In vain need the country hope for prosperity where even decent ploughmen, and farmers, and schoolmasters, to say nothing of agents and landlords, are obliged to have their lives protected by policemen whilst following their vocations. The absurdity—the positive ruin to a community, of two well-dressed and well-paid policemen being employed to guard one ploughman at his work—not in one case, but in numerous instances—can be seen nowhere else in Europe."

"Much, however, as we may pity the people—ignorant, prejudiced, neglected, brutalised—those who pander to their ignorance, who foster their prejudices, who excite their brutality—those who, by a system of sordid agitation, for objects which they know can never be accomplished, excite and keep up the spirit of outrage, are, or ought to be, viewed with execration by every good citizen as the curse and ruin of their country."

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 11th.

THE POTATO PESTILENCE IN IRELAND.

Since Thursday last (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*) there has been little or no improvement in the state of the weather. Rain, pitiless, pelting rain, has fallen in almost one continuous shower; and up to this morning (Monday) the atmosphere indicated no sign of amendment. Nevertheless, while it is gratifying to state that the accounts from the country received to-day are not, under the circumstances, as bad as might have been expected, it must be recollected that it is yet too early to ascertain the consequences to the crop of the untoward change of weather which commenced only towards the close of the past week.

Private letters from Roscommon give most alarming representations of the effects of the failure, which is stated to be all but universal in that county. The peasantry, it is said, have resolved upon not paying one shilling of rent; and notifications to that effect have been served on several of the most popular landlords, accompanied by hostile threats in the event of any attempt being made to recover the overdue arrears. The greatest consternation, it is added, prevails, and all eyes are turned towards the government, in the hope of some prompt remedial measures being adopted to calm the apprehensions of the people, who cannot but be persuaded that a famine is inevitable.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* contains some further information with regard to the new commission of inquiry:—"The duty of the commissioners will be to act—not debate—and to act promptly. Works upon a very extensive scale have already been decided upon, and their construction will be one of the first practical proofs afforded of the advantages likely to result from this commission. These works will be erected under the superintendence of the county surveyor, and of competent officers selected from the corps of engineers; and one of the principal duties of the commissioners will be to purchase and store, upon the best terms, supplies of suitable food, to be given in return for the labour bestowed. "There will be no jobbing." Drainage on an extensive scale, and at the public expense, would in itself be a cure for many of the evils of which Ireland is, and has been, the victim; and the placing the fisheries on a sure and sufficient footing would be another."

The government commissioners have produced another monster report.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, Mr S. O'Brien made his re-appearance at Conciliation hall, and was enthusiastically received. Mr O'Connell, in a brief address, commented on the still continuing dissensions among the Repealers at Waterford, reprobated the conduct of a portion of them towards some of their clergy, and threatened to come down suddenly on them some day in the ensuing fortnight if they did not show signs of repentance. Mr W. S. O'Brien, in the course of a lengthened address, alluded, in terms of deep despondency, to the failure of the potato crop, but congratulated the meeting on the spirit already evinced throughout the county to refuse "charity" from England, and called upon them, as they valued their national character, to meet the present crisis with energy and resolution. He denounced the government for not having had the decency of calling Parliament together, throwing open the ports, and employing the people on railways. He called upon the government, for he was one of the representatives of the Irish people, and his voice in that hall ought to be as powerful as in London [cheers], and he told them that they committed a sin against God, and a crime against man, if they did not convene Parliament before Christmas to consider the state of the country [loud cheers]. He proceeded to denounce the New Colleges Bill, and the conduct of government in that matter; and would rather the Catholics had been left to educate themselves. The conclusion of his speech was as follows:—

The people of England said that repeal must be suppressed. [Loud cries of "Never, never!" "Hurra!"] There were two ways of doing so; one by obviating the evils of the union [cheers], which he invited the English parliament to attempt [hear, hear]; the other, a step for which he and they were prepared—coercion [feeble groans]. Already had the bloodhounds of the English press been hallooed on against the people of Ireland. As to that step, "I tell them," said the hon. gentleman, flourishing his white pocket handkerchief with great energy, "I defy them." [Tremendous applause and confusion, during which a stentorian pair of lungs rendered the words "France and America!" audible amid increased tumult.]

Mr O'Connell.—What was that? What were those words? (Energetically) I desire that that man may be put out [cries of "Turn him out," during which the action was suited to the word with great effect].

Mr O'Brien continued:—Although England seemed prosperous, he believed appearances were delusive, and there never was, he believed, a time in which England was in greater danger—not so much from internal decay as from her political position. At that moment she had not one friend among the nations of the earth ["hurrah," "bravo, bravo," and other congratulatory exclamations]. Opposite her shores was her ancient rival, whose joy it would be to encounter her in arms [loud cheers]. Let us then (continued the hon. gentleman) not be wanting in our allegiance to our Queen, if you please, but certainly to our country [renewed applause]. Let us rally for Ireland and the Irish [great cheering], and in the words of a Conservative friend of mine:—

"Though the timid despair, though the faithless forget,
We'll stand by thee, Erin—we'll hope for thee yet."

[Great applause for some time.]

Mr O'Connell then proceeded to address the meeting on the conduct of government in reference to the potato pestilence, and in condemnation of the "infidel" Colleges bill. He concluded by moving a resolution pledging the association to support a Mr A. M'Carthy at the next election for Cork. A letter was read from a Mr P. Goney, "who, standing at his own hall door, saw the withering effects of the union on the uninhabited castle of the Barmells," and sent in a subscription accordingly, which, it may be inferred, will be applied to restore the withered mansion aforesaid. The rent for the week was then declared to be £300 17s. 6d., and the meeting adjourned.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—EARLY CLOSING.—A large meeting was held last night at Exeter hall, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association. Precisely at seven o'clock Lord Robert Grosvenor took the chair, when the large hall was filled to overflowing by a respectable audience, a great proportion of which, as usual in such assemblages, consisted of the fair sex. After an appropriate address from the Chairman, Mr R. D. Grainger said, that he was able to bear testimony to the serious moral and physical injuries inflicted on the labouring classes by prolonged hours of labour. The Metropolitan Drapers' Association had nobly stepped forward in the van of the movement, for, in advocating their own cause, they were advocating that of all who suffered under the same evil. With respect to the anticipated injuries which would result from the proposed abbreviation, no such injury had been found to accrue to those establishments who had nobly adopted that desideratum [hear]. He (Mr Grainger) would stake all he knew of the physical formation of man, and say that protracted labour was but another name for illness, sickness, and death [hear]. He concluded by moving a resolution, pledging the meeting to support the association. Mr Winkworth having seconded the resolution, and the Rev. E. Curling spoken in its behalf, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr Wakley, M.P., who was received with tremendous cheering, rose to propose the second resolution. He said, that the question, which has been mooted by this magnificent association, intimately concerns the whole social system of the country, and it will prove the greatest social movement ever made or instituted in the United Kingdom [hear, hear]. It had been urged that if the hours of business were abridged, the profits would be reduced. Well, he (Mr Wakley) did not care much about increasing any profit at the expense of human life [hear, hear]. But it was not the fact that profits would be reduced. To obtain the desired end, the association only required £5,000, which was a mere nothing in comparison with the object to be obtained. He (Mr Wakley) hoped that the meeting would assist the cause by their subscriptions, however small, and personal co-operation [hear]. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, believing the mainstay of the late hour system to be the habit, on the part of the public, of EVENING SHOPPING, and that it is, above all things, necessary to point out to the public the nature of the evil they are thus unconsciously upholding, cordially approves of the plan of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association to send a prize address to every house in London, and hereby records its willingness to assist, by such contributions as each can afford, to raise the fund requisite for so important a step."

Mr Bennock (an employer) seconded the resolution, and stated that the association intended to publish tracts to be distributed in every house throughout the metropolis. Dr Archer supported the resolution, as did Mr Owen, who announced subscriptions from T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., £10; Mr Hitchcock, £100; Mr Nunn, £5 5s., &c., &c. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting (which filled the entire of the enormous hall) broke up.

THE MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—TUESDAY.—Consols opened to-day with firmness, and were done at 96½ for this account; but in the afternoon several sellers appeared on the market, which experienced an unfavourable re-action. Consols receded to 96¼ to 96, at which price they are finally quoted in the official list, but the real price is not better than 96¼ to 1. There was but little business done to-day in the registered lines of railway, but the prevailing disposition manifested was rather to buy than sell. There has been a considerable clearing off in the market for scrips, and the better descriptions now command a price, but others are totally unsaleable.

Sir Robert Peel is to raise the first sod on the Trent Valley Railway to-morrow.

A DISCHARGE OF ORDNANCE.—Nearly sixty persons employed by the Board of Ordnance have been dismissed for engaging in the survey of projected railways.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	900	690	30			
Scotch						
Irish			1800			
Foreign ..	2790	1230	4080			

Prices remain firm.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1845.

SUMMARY.

In common with most of our contemporaries, we must needs confess to our surprise, that up to this moment no indication has been given to the public of the intention of ministers to throw open the ports. The cabinet councils have ceased to be holden. Ministers have returned to their country residences. Popular expectation has been baulked, and nothing appears to have been resolved upon at present. It is said that the cabinet was divided in opinion. Common rumour assigns to the Duke of Wellington an opinion unfavourable to a relaxation of commercial restrictions, whereas, we have been informed, upon what we regard as respectable authority, that the Duke was at one with the Premier, and that Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham are the principal obstructives. Certain it is, however, that nothing decisive has yet been done, and, for aught that appears, neither the Privy Council nor the Parliament has been summoned to meet. This has been taken as conclusive of the policy which government intends to pursue—prematurely perhaps. Sir R. Peel may want pressing, and to the voice of Heaven he may like to have the added voice of man, before he consents to throw his sliding scale and his party together overboard. Meanwhile, the potato distemper, already sufficiently alarming, spreads with rapidity in England and Ireland; and in the latter country, fever is apparently coming to increase the havoc made by famine. Unsettledness of prospect works, of course, its usual effects upon trade. In the manufacturing districts employment is already beginning to grow slack; and, as the price of food advances, must of necessity fall to a great extent, bringing down wages with it. Tightness in the money market is complained of—shares are at a discount—scrip, so lately sought for in all directions, is scarcely worth holding—and letters of allotment are nowhere. Everything indicates trying times. Bad harvests are as common upon the continent as in Great Britain. America might supply us, but for our artificial restrictions, and especially with Indian corn—a wholesome substitute for potatoes; but just now government seems more intent upon going to war with America, than upon opening our ports for her abundant produce.

Lord John Russell has been at Edinburgh, receiving the freedom of the city, and returning a set speech. Lord John is an admirer of our glorious constitution, and would admit of no political changes which did not harmonise with that. Finality, therefore, is still the main article in his creed—a predominant aristocracy, the soul of his system. It may be well for him and for his fellow-nobles thus obliquely to glorify themselves, their wisdom, their patriotism, and their piety, under guise of lauding the constitution; but the day for empty generalities wanes towards evening, and will soon be over. What are the glorious results in which that invisible essence termed the constitution, embodies itself in this country? What palpable form do its virtues take, and by what outward manifestations may we so learn its inward perfections, as to admire it in like manner as he does? We look around us. We see a corrupt House of Commons—an aristocracy legislating for their own interest—a wealthy church establishment suffocating religion—a government anxious to pay all sects—corn laws obstinately adhered to, with famine in prospect—game laws, harassing the farmer, demoralising the peasant, and filling our gaols with victims—all popular rights trampled upon—poverty dealt with more severely than crime—an unpaid magistracy, in a great proportion of instances as ignorant as it is oppressive—extravagance in the expenditure of public money—the burden of taxation so adjusted as to press most heavily where it ought to be felt most lightly, and scarcely to touch the shoulders of those most competent to bear it—and, in addition to all this, we see a little lord get up before a large assembly, and discourse some half hour upon our glorious constitution. How the burghesses of Edinburgh could stand the dose, transcends our powers of imagination. The cool impudence of the thing is perfectly miraculous. We wonder whether Lord John laughed in his sleeve, or whether he solemnly believes what he so solemnly uttered. It matters little which—the speaker, we take it, was at least one degree higher, both in intelligence and in morals, than his lauding audience.

Let us turn now from barren generalities to facts. There has been an election at Windsor.

Colonel Reid and Mr Walter were the opposing candidates. Government influence is brought to bear upon the independent and high-minded electors; and the said independent and high-minded electors transfer their votes from Walter to Reid. Walter retires, and a barrister, rejoicing in the name of Kettle, takes his place. The nomination day arrives. Both parties claim the show of hands in their favour. The Mayor decides for Col. Reid, and Mr Kettle, under protest, quits the ground. In the evening, down march from the barracks about a hundred privates armed with sticks; get drunk, and, as a consequence of being drunk, abusive. Mr Walter's boardmen are the objects of their vengeance. They break some heads and some windows, and retire again to their barracks. Glorious constitution! Or take the election for South Warwickshire. Two candidates start—Lord Brooke and Mr King. Mr King retires with the understanding that he is to come in at the next general election. Lord Brooke walks over the course—no! we beg his pardon, he is traveling on the continent, and appears only by substitute, and that substitute makes no professions for him of political faith. Glorious constitution! still say we. How enlightened, patriotic, and religious Englishmen ought to love it! We can excuse their idolatry when such scenes as these are as common as the day.

Or shall we come to the City—the City, too, has a constitution, and always shows itself in its best on Lord Mayor's day. The first magistrate of the metropolis is inaugurated. Gingerbread coaches driven by men dressed up in such style as to make monkeys laugh—barges rowed in regal state from Blackfriars to Westminster—solemn ceremonies which are as lying as they are pompous—and a feast which does honour to the legends of gluttony—distinguish the ninth of November, or as it happened this year the tenth, as the most notable red-letter day in the corporation almanack. Alderman Johnson follows the "unaccountable" Gibbs. Silenus treads upon the heels of Mercury.

The burden of foreign news is, for the most part, of a similar complexion, with respect to the supply of food, as that which our own country furnishes. On other subjects little need be said. The French forces still find it impossible to capture the ubiquitous Abd-el-Kader, and already contemplate deferring their journey into the desert, on that bootless errand, until the spring of the ensuing year. The Emperor of Russia is sojourning for awhile in the sunny clime of Sicily, for the restoration of the Empress's health, and has, of course, been the occasion of much political speculation. Among other results of his visit, the projected marriage of Prince Trappani with the young Queen of Spain, will, we are told, certainly be abandoned. Mexico, according to the last accounts, is dissolving, as a nation; and its grasping neighbour, the United States, has, for a time, suspended its speculative projects, to await the important opening of the Congressional session—big with the fate of Texas and of Oregon.

DRIFTING AMONG SHOALS.

THE series of cabinet councils is concluded—ministers have left town, each for his country seat—the *Gazette* is silent—and the presentiment of the nation has not as yet been justified by facts. As yet, we say; for however government may hope by mere *vis inertiae* to bank out the rising tide of necessity, we are not the least shaken in our conviction that the feat is much beyond their power. What is easy enough two months after harvest will be found impossible at the distance of six, eight, or ten months. A decision adverse to the abolition of the protective system may postpone, but cannot prevent, it. The effect of that decision will ultimately prove as disastrous to the monopolists as to the people. The question which might now be settled with all the advantage of careful statesmanship, will probably swing to its conclusion, driven headlong by the force of popular discontent. Looking at the elements now at work in our midst, we regard the doom of the corn laws as sealed. Perish they must—either decently by the fiat of the government, or shamefully by a power which no administration can resist. Affairs are just now as it has sometimes happened in a besieged city. We have an alternative, but neither side of it favours the continuance of the sliding scale. We may throw the head of the oppressive monster over the wall, and so save the city from the assaults of famine, or we may wait those assaults which, whilst they will commit havoc upon our interests, will assuredly exact a terrible vengeance upon monopoly.

It is not for us to conjecture what may be the plans of the ministry as to the future. Rumour points to dissensions among her Majesty's advisers—and it may be, that they can agree in no practical measure likely to meet the existing emergency. At present, however, the vessel of state is drifting. It is not propelled by any human will—it is guided by no helmsman—it is at the mercy of strong currents—and, it is in the neighbourhood of dangerous shoals. All is as chance, or rather, Providence, may determine. Our officers and crew are below,

if not unconcerned, at all events undecided. Let us put before ourselves, as distinctly as we are able, the obvious evil of this state of things.

We are not among those, as our ordinary readers are quite aware, who devolve upon civil governments the responsibility of securing the happiness of the people. We deem it no part of their business to provide either food or employment, education or religion, for their subjects. Inasmuch, however, as they have undertaken these high functions, and the difficulties which hedge us round are the fruit of their meddling, it is but fair to expect from them, at a crisis like the present, that promptitude and decision in the reversal of their mischievous policy, which would save the empire harmless. The potato blight, it is true, is none of their doing—but the artificial arrangements which convert what might have been nothing more than a temporary inconvenience into a serious famine, are chargeable upon them. They have presumed to legislate for the seasons—they have made themselves responsible, therefore, for what the seasons may produce. The least we can expect of them under such circumstances is active effort to avert the calamity which their own acts have collected overhead. The *laissez-faire* policy is sound enough when consistently pursued. Interference up to the point of mischief, followed by inaction when its results are developed, is as cruel as it is absurd. Man's will has dragged us to the verge of an abyss—man's will must rescue us. Had government done nothing to restrict the supply of food, government would never have been answerable for a deficiency. As it is, they have given a right to all those who see famine before them, to utter the demand with all the emphasis of starving men, "Give us bread sufficient for us."

The mischief of indecision at the present moment is seriously aggravated by political and social circumstances. America, having annexed Texas, proceeds to claim Oregon. We have threatened war in bar of her claim—a foolish threat, but one which our statesmen will feel bound to make good. The dispute between the two governments assumes a serious aspect. There is activity in our dockyards—sealed orders to portions of our fleet—a repair of all the fortifications around our coasts. What means all this preparation? War with America would lay us open to the restless and ill-concealed hostility of France. And should war, according to the creed of political parties, become inevitable, who will guarantee the allegiance of Ireland, vexed, as she will be, with the gnawings of hunger? Is Repeal to fight it out with Orangeism? or are the aristocracy prepared to yield everything which popular clamour may demand? The last packet which started upon her voyage across the Atlantic might have borne with her a timely message—one, moreover, the effects of which would have been magical. Our ports, thrown open to American produce, would have answered purposes upon the Congress, just about to assemble, which all the bluster of last session has failed to accomplish. A low commercial tariff, and a friendly adjustment of misunderstandings respecting Oregon, would have become, in such case, the interest of the stronger party in the United States. Ministers meet, and come to no decision—the packet departs without a message of peace—Congress will come together early in December—and, probably, the golden opportunity, recklessly thrown away by our rulers, will never recur.

The social state of Great Britain, again, is anomalous and perplexing. We have devoted immense capital to the construction of railroads. Some of them are already completed—many of them are now in progress—still more are waiting the decision of Parliament. A large demand upon labour, concurrently with a high price of food, will doubtless affect the value of this species of property to an incalculable extent. The cost of railway construction will be ruinously enhanced, without giving the smallest additional advantage to the working man. A derangement in the supply of food, at the present moment, is a derangement of all great public works, and a consequent depreciation of a vast mass of property to many degrees below its natural value. The breath of the ministry might literally save thousands from absolute ruin, whilst it imparted a benefit to all classes. Winter is at hand—frost is about to seal up the northern rivers for months. It is all but too late to ward off the foreseen calamity; and ministers assemble only to—return again to their recreations. It is the destiny of Sir Robert Peel to be behind time.

To our apprehension, there are omens numerous and significant enough of an approaching storm. Favouring breezes and fair weather have been our lot of late years; and, as we spanked along before the wind, we have been careless about what might overtake our gallant craft. A different prospect is before us. The heavens lower gloomily. There is audible just that low moaning of events which, to the experienced ear, forebodes an awful time of it ere long. The potato blight—the deficient wheat harvest, abroad as well as at home—the growing tightness of the money market—the political irritability of Ireland—the stupendous schemes in



progress for internal communication, draining capital, as they must do to some extent, from manufactures, trade, and commerce—the activity displayed in our dockyards, on our fortifications, and among our ships of war—the ripening of the Oregon question, and the well-known disposition of France—in a word, famine, bankruptcy, and war, almost within view—is Sir Robert Peel the man to pilot us through straits, with such elements of dire confusion as these let loose upon us? He seems to have made up his mind, not so much to dare, as to chance the threatening future. We have no great confidence in his skill—but we must aver that we were not prepared for ministerial nonchalance. He and his colleagues, however, may reckon upon being called to account before the danger is over, for leaving us, at this most critical moment, to drift among shoals. If the gale catches us where we are, the first thing which public safety will require to be pitched overboard, is the political ascendancy of the aristocracy. It might be borne in fine weather—it will be sacrificed in foul.

We understand that the Earl of Lonsdale has resigned the Postmaster-generalship, and that Earl St. Germans has been appointed to that most important department of the public service.—*Observer*.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The report from Manchester states:—We have had a dull and inanimate business in our Cloth market this week, which to-day closes with increasing heaviness and declining rates, and, from appearances, there is no prospect of improvement. From Leeds: the cloth trade is very dull; buyers are very cautious in their transactions. The stock on hands is reported as being small, as the manufacturers have been acting cautiously for some time. From Bradford: the yarn market is very much depressed, and prices ruinously low. There is no improvement in the piece market, either in prices or demand. A once highly respectable firm has been obliged to submit to the pressure of the time during the week. From Huddersfield: the trade, both in Cloth hall and warehouses has been very dull since last report. At the same time, merchants affirm that the present decline of business is more than usual at this period. —Leicester: business continues a healthy state in the hosiery market—yarns are steady. There is but little doing in long wools, and the coarser kinds are dull of sale. Short wools still command high prices.

We understand that Mr Palmer, of Nazing, M.P. for North Essex, is dangerously ill, and that but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.—*Hertford Mercury*.

INTENTIONS OF MINISTERS.—We are, we trust, in a condition to congratulate the Leaguers upon the certainty that the ports will not be opened, inasmuch as the stock of provisions in Great Britain is amply sufficient; and the deficiency in Ireland is not likely to proceed to an extent calling for any violent remedy.—*Standard*.

Rumour within the last few days has been busy in the clubs, talking of differences in the cabinet; to the effect that the Duke of Wellington is pressing on his reluctant colleagues the admission of the Earl of Ellenborough into the councils of the Sovereign, either in succession to the Earl of Lonsdale in the Post-office, or Lord Stanley in the colonial department. It is said that Sir Robert Peel and the majority of the Cabinet resist this attempt on the part of the Duke, and are rather anxious, if they can, to induce his Grace to resign. It is further rumoured, that the frequent Cabinet councils held of late have been discussing the Oregon question even still more than the policy of dealing with the corn laws. We give these rumours as they have reached us, without being in a position to vouch for their accuracy.—*Globe*.

HEALTH OF CABINET MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Peel was pronounced on Wednesday to be "much better;" he was then able to walk about his room. He is now quite well, retaining nothing of the malady but a little lameness. Lord Wharncliffe is recovering from an attack of the gout; and he attended at the Council-office for the first time on Wednesday. Sir George Murray is slowly amending, after a protracted attack of rheumatism.

"THE TIMES" AND THE CORN LAW.—It is now found—whether or no by men in office we cannot say—but by all others, that Providence is mightier than Prime Ministers; that it is poor sport gambling with harvests; that prices will not adjust themselves to acts of Parliament or the exigencies of sellers; in a word, that the fluctuating duty adds embarrassment and uncertainty to speculations which must always be uncertain and contingent. The present corn laws are doomed. It is for the Premier to decide whether he will sign the warrant of their execution. Self-love, the tenderness of sponsorship, and a lingering regard for the graces of consistency, may stay his hand. But his mercy will be suicidal. If he delays, others will be found ready to act for him. He will only gain the equivocal praise of having been unseasonably, and on one point only, consistent. But there is much in "the look of the thing," with Premiers as well as prudes. And the most prudish of Premiers may hesitate before he condemns what he has sanctioned, and sanctions what he has strenuously denounced. If this be so, there is only one course for him to take—to abstain from taking an active part in this important discussion—to leave to others the merit of settling the question, and to resign.—*Times, Thursday*.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

TAKING STOCK.

(From the *Spectator*.)

When bad times are at hand, wise traders "take stock." The great joint-stock trading company of the United Kingdom would show its prudence by following this example at present. Until a very recent period, the year 1845 has been a prosperous one; 1844 was a good year, and its successor was, if anything, a shade better. Up to the middle of September the home trade in the woolen districts was good; and the cotton houses engaged in this branch had done considerably more business than they did last year. In the export trade, the relative amount of business had varied very slightly. The total exports of our leading textile manufactures, from the four English ports embraced by the custom-house publications, show this—

	1844.	1845.
Plain cottons	424,453,165 yds	430,723,349 yds
Cotton yarn	92,457,141 lbs	92,154,335 lbs
Woolens (values) ..	£918,122	£967,578
Worsted (values) ..	£3,880,898	£3,400,755

The exports from the Clyde, which may be taken to represent the state of trade in Scotland, speak to the same effect:

	1844.	1845.
Plain cottons	42,391,140 yds	41,259,433 yds
Cotton yarn	3,220,948 lbs	2,174,757 lbs
Worsted & wool-ens (values)	£118,742	£124,702

This prosperous state appears to have reached its close. The exports for the two months which have since elapsed show a marked decrease. In the cotton districts, the houses engaged in the home trade already begin to complain that the state of Ireland is operating unfavourably upon them. There has not yet been any sensible diminution of production; for stocks are low, and the cheapness of cotton—attributed to the absorption of all spare cash in railway speculations—encourages the spinners to hold on. Markets, however, are in a very unsettled state, and little business is doing. In Yorkshire, matters are rather worse. Spinners and manufacturers have already curtailed their operations, though their articles have hitherto maintained their prices better than might have been expected. The working classes must suffer severely by this unavoidable retrenchment. It has not been resorted to a moment too soon. The Yorkshire spinners and manufacturers are generally pressed, and five or six failures have occurred among them in Bradford.

Apart from the domestic sources of commercial pressure, to which all eyes are turned, our foreign relations are not satisfactory. An imperial ukase—which may be rescinded at any moment—has led to a great export of refined sugar to Russia. The refiners, knowing the precariousness of this opening, have taken time by the forelock, and crammed the warehouses of St Petersburg for two years in advance. On the other hand, the export of cotton yarns to Russia has much fallen off: 24,061 bales were exported to that country to the end of August, 1844; in the same period of 1845, only 18,735 bales. In Germany, the duty on English fancy goods of woolen and woolen and cotton mixed, is to be raised from thirty to fifty dollars per cent. This will press heavily on Yorkshire, which has had its trade with the United States diminished by the operation of their tariff. Over the whole continent the rates of discount are from a third to a half higher than they have been of late years: the circulating medium has everywhere been absorbed by railway operations.

These facts may help to indicate our state of preparation to meet the coming winter, with its bursting of railway bubbles—its urgent calls for the carrying on of railway works, at least fully commensurate to our means—and the necessity of drawing supplies of food from abroad, where little is to be had. Not the least alarming feature in the present state of affairs is the wide extent of the earth's surface over which the grain harvests have been deficient, and the still wider over which the potato crop has failed. Stocks will everywhere be consumed; and, if another deficient harvest should follow (as bad years usually come in clusters), there will be no stores to compensate for the deficiency.

THE MOTE IN OUR BROTHER'S EYE.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The *Quarterly Review* has an article on the moral discipline of the army. Let us suggest one on the moral discipline of the church, tracing the causes of the fact that there are more convicted offenders against the laws of the land and morality in the clerical than in all the other professions put together, army, navy, law, and medicine.

Seeing the defects pointed out by the *Quarterly Review* in the moral discipline of the army, the only surprise is that the men, nevertheless, are so good. There is no such astonishment on looking at the consequences of evils in the system of the other profession. Indeed the profligacy, where it is found, seems disproportioned to its apparent causes. The examples are multiplying so fast, and deepening so much in dye, that, for the honour of the virtuous part of the order, it will become necessary to investigate the causes of the scandal, and to take measures to obviate them. The corruption proceeds mainly from the custom of placing young men in the church without any care for their fitness for the sacred vocation, and merely with a view to worldly advantages—patronage in many cases, gentlemanly position in society in many others. In some of these instances propensities and habits the worst suited to the order have been introduced into it, and when they break through the restraints of the decencies and prudences, it is with an abandonment that astounds society.

In every case in which we have been able to trace the history of clerical delinquents, we have found some patronage to account for the offender's choice and mis-choice of his profession, and in no inconsiderable proportion of the instances a dignity of the church has been the patronising relative.

It may sound strange, but nevertheless all who have had the opportunity of observing will vouch for the fact, that bishops' families are generally ill-trained, full of pride and pretension. They are apt to assume aristocratic airs on the strength of the fathers' lordship, and in proportion to the reluctance to admit their claims they become arrogant and troublesome. The pride and ambition of a bishop's wife have become proverbial, and

her sons and daughters have generally their share of the failings; yet your bishop, if he had as many children as Priam, and with dispositions all agog for the vanities of this wicked world, will put every one of them in the church without a scruple or a compunction for the credit of the cloth. His daughters' suitors, too, must take orders, no matter how little they may incline to the holy vocation. Fitness having never been regarded, some enormous instances of unfitness must occur; the profligate breaks out, and society is scandalised, but no one thinks of the responsibility and culpability of the patron, who has perverted for favour what should be the most sacred of trusts for spiritual objects. How many a meritorious clergyman has remained unbefitted, or in some obscure, ill-remunerated ministration, while preferment has been given (without a care or a thought as to their qualifications, some claim of kin excepted) to the profligates who have filled our courts with the scandal of their immoralities.

THE CABINET COUNCILS.—The end of the week has come and has brought no satisfaction to the numbers all agape for some result of the Cabinet Councils which have followed each other so rapidly—on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Thursday. It is presumed that ministers have been deliberating on the potato crop, the corn-laws, and some say also the Oregon question. The anxiety for an announcement has been intense,—politicians in a fever of expectation, the corn-trade in a state of suspended animation, "a gloom" over the money-market; but the oracle speaks not; and the departure of several ministers from town seems to indicate that the immediate series of Cabinet Councils is over; although we observe that several of the Cabinet ministers were in conference with the Premier on Friday.—*Spectator*.

WARRINGTON.—PUBLIC MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—On Wednesday evening, the 5th instant, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Warrington was held in the Friends' meeting-house, to memorialise Sir James Graham on the subject of capital punishments. Amongst those present were several Dissenting ministers, of various denominations, and some of the most influential manufacturers of the town. John Rylands, Esq., occupied the chair; and, after a few preliminary observations, called upon Mr Thomas Hincks, minister, to move the first resolution. Mr Hincks, in doing so, denied the right of any government to take away life. No individual, or body of individuals, could delegate to them the power of destroying life—it was a crime in the sight of God. He considered that retributive punishment belonged to One alone. No frail and fallible man, or body of men, might presume to exercise that awful prerogative. After having satisfactorily noticed the scriptural argument in favour of capital punishments, and urged, with considerable effect, the necessity and importance of reforming criminals in the god-like spirit of the gospel, of doing good unto all men, even to the guiltiest, Mr Hincks concluded an eloquent speech by moving a resolution to the effect, that all capital punishment is bad in principle, and at variance with the spirit and tendencies of Christianity. Mr George Jones, minister, said that, as a minister of the gospel, he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution; and proceeded to show, that the character of the new dispensation justified them in believing, that it was no longer right or expedient to take away the life of the murderer, but rather, by other means, whilst placing him in strict confinement, to seek his moral and religious improvement. The resolution was unanimously carried. John Gordon M'Minnies, Esq., in moving the second resolution, stated that, whilst he was always disposed to support a principle he believed to be right, because it was so, without reference to the results that might be contingent on its practical adoption, he was yet willing to meet the supporters of capital punishment on the ground of expediency, and to show, as far as the extent of evidence rendered possible, that capital punishments did not repress, but rather increased, crime. He then, with much force and perspicuity, laid before the meeting statistics of crime in England during the present century, and which showed a decrease of such crimes for which the punishment of death had been abolished, whilst other crimes had increased. Mr M'Minnies urged further, that capital punishments rendered convictions more difficult, which he proved by statistics, and left no possibility of reparation to those who, although innocent, might be condemned to death through error. And this he showed, from a Report of the Commissioners on Criminal Law, was by no means an unfrequent occurrence. After other observations, the speaker concluded by proposing a resolution expressive of the injurious effects of capital punishments in increasing crime, by exciting the worst passions of the community. Mr Phillips seconded the motion. A memorial to Sir James Graham, founded on these resolutions, moved by John Rylands, junr, Esq., seconded by William Robson, Esq., was unanimously adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chair, the meeting broke up.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The fifty-first anniversary of the triumphant acquittals of John Horne Tooke, the great philologist, Thomas Hardy, and John Thelwall, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when a party of about one hundred sat down to dinner. Dr Bowring, M.P. took the chair, and was supported on the left by Mr Fox, and on the right by Mr Taylor.

We are glad to learn that measures are now in progress to obtain a *mandamus* from the court of Queen's Bench, to compel the chairman of the quarter sessions to hear the appeal of the defendants, Sherwin and Kemp, against the decision of the Rev. John Dudley.—*Leicester Mercury*.

ELOPEMENT OF LADY ADELA VILLIERS.

Much surprise has been occasioned in Brighton by the disappearance of Lady Adela Corisanda Maria Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl of Jersey. The young lady is but seventeen years of age; she was missed at the dinner-table on Wednesday; and on inquiry it was found, that instead of going to dress, she had gone down to St James street with a bundle. The matter has, however, been explained in the newspapers, which contain the following details relative to the elopement of the young lady with an officer in the army:—

It seems that, unknown to the Earl of Jersey's family, a clandestine communication has been maintained for some months past by the youthful lady and her gallant admirer, but so secretly that not the slightest suspicion was excited even among the closest attendants of her ladyship. A strict investigation was on the return of the Countess of Jersey from Arundel Castle instituted, the head of the police at Brighton being present; and although not the least clue was to be obtained from the governess of the young lady, the lady's maid, who invariably accompanied her ladyship in her promenades, said that a tall fair gentleman, of military bearing, had occasionally, to all appearances accidentally, met Lady Adela, when, as they conversed in French, she could not comprehend the substance of their discourse.

It has subsequently transpired that shortly after five o'clock on Wednesday evening, as Lady Adela left the lodge gates, a public fly was in readiness, by which her ladyship, in company with a gentleman, was conveyed to the railway terminus, and proceeded to town by the half-past five o'clock train for London. On their arrival in the metropolis they must have gone direct to the Birmingham Railway at Euston-square, and left by the mail train for Newcastle, en route to Carlisle, on their way to Gretna-green; so that when it was discovered at East Lodge, Brighton, that Lady Adela had so unaccountably disappeared, the lovers were on the road to Scotland. It was also ascertained that her ladyship remained in the fly at the station till the bell rang for the train to start. The Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers having heard on Thursday morning of the absence of his sister, immediately started by express to Gretna, it having been only surmised that Lady Adela had eloped. On his arrival at Carlisle he there gained the information that a young lady, answering exactly in description to her ladyship, and a gentleman, had passed through that place. On his arrival at Gretna Green, the rendezvous of fugitive lovers, the honourable captain was informed that on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, a marriage was solemnised and lawfully concluded between Captain Charles Parke Ibbetson and Lady Adela Corisanda Maria Villiers. Thus within twenty-three hours after their departure from Brighton the nuptial ceremony was performed. It was understood that after the performance of the ceremony the captain and her ladyship repaired direct to Edinburgh.

Captain Charles Parke Ibbetson entered the 4th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Dragoon Guards as cornet, 24th April, 1835, and in June, 1837, purchased a lieutenancy in that regiment. He subsequently changed into the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), in which regiment he holds the commission of a captain of the date of June, 1843. We understand that the gallant officer is son of Mr Henry Ibbetson, of the firm of Ibbetson and Son, proctors and notaries of Great Knight Rider street, and of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park.

THE LONDON SEWAGE COMPANY.—It is consolatory to find that the condition of London, as regards the drainage, and of the country as respects agriculture, is at length taken into the best consideration. That London should discharge itself into the Thames is so monstrous in itself, as to be scarcely credible; nor is it much more credible that we should have shipped away an island at the other side of the world, and brought it home for manure, whilst we have actually far better at our door. Sewage is the best manure, and it would be highly desirable that it should be collected and applied to land for fertilisation, to the great increase of the resources of this country.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—During the last season the committee of the Houseless Poor voted £100 for the fitting up of a washing and bathing apparatus for the inmates of the Eastern Asylum, where, in the short space of nineteen evenings, 987 individuals availed themselves of its advantages. On the closing of that asylum, the apparatus was placed at the disposal of the Association for Promoting Cleanliness amongst the Poor, which association commenced its operations by allowing necessitous persons to wash and bathe gratuitously in the building; and such was the avidity with which it had been resorted to, that the number of those who have washed and bathed there amounts now, at the end of twenty-two weeks, to 24,027. Although a small allowance of soap is made to each bather, and of soap and soda to each washer, the expense does not quite amount to 14d. a head.

ROYAL VISITERS.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, his son, Prince Augustus, and the Princess Clementine, daughter of the King of the French, and Prince Leopold, with a numerous suite, arrived at Folkestone on Friday morning, in a French steamer. They immediately left in a special train, and reached the Bricklayers' Arms station of the Dover line in two hours; whence the royal party proceeded to the station for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, for Windsor Castle.

THE HARVEST.—SUPPLY OF WHEAT FROM ABROAD.

(From the Times.)

The principal countries of the west and south of Europe are at no time exporters of wheat. In France the export and import of corn is about equally balanced in ordinary years; but wheat is not the customary food of the French people, and the demand for it and for the lower kinds of grain must be increased beyond the average, if not beyond the supply, by the failure of the potato crop this year. The harvest in France is, probably, not much below the average, but it is insufficient to compensate for the destruction of other food. In Spain and in Italy the harvest has been indifferent, and very little, if any, corn can be exported from either country. The progress of population in the Spanish peninsula for the last century has been far more rapid than the extension of tillage or the improvement of agriculture. The consequence is that Spain has comparatively little agricultural produce to export; and her own colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico now draw their supplies of food from the United States. Throughout the Austrian dominions, with the exception of Hungary, great privations will inevitably be felt. The large stock of corn usually warehoused at Trieste for the purposes of foreign trade has never been known to be so much reduced as at the present moment. From Fiume we have received no recent accounts, but that place is the sole port of Hungary to the west; much of the corn grown upon the plains of the Danube is brought thither up the Save; and it is not unlikely that a supply might be obtained from thence by foreign vessels, if measures have not already been taken by the Austrian government to appropriate it to the uses of the empire. But although the harvest of Hungary is abundant, the surplus of that country will certainly not suffice to satisfy the wants of all its neighbours. In the lower provinces of the Danube and in Moldavia the scarcity is already great, especially in those districts which are within reach of water communication; higher up the country the crops are reported to have been better, but the means of transport are wanting. The provinces of Russia and Poland, which are usually the most fertile wheat lands of Europe, are this year dependent on foreign importation; and as a necessary consequence, the Prussian ports of the Baltic, which commonly export the produce of the interior of Poland, of Western Russia, and in part of Silesia, will be unable to furnish any considerable amount of corn to the foreign market. Sweden and Norway do not once in five years grow their whole consumption; but it is a curious circumstance that in the midst of this sweeping calamity, which has impoverished empires, and threatens to spread famine over so many parts of Europe, the little kingdom of Denmark has been blessed with a harvest of singular abundance, and may export a quantity of corn, large in proportion to its territory, though very small as a measure of relief to the necessities of other countries.

We turn, then, with the deepest interest from this dreary picture of European agriculture to the boundless lands of America, and especially to the corn-growers of the United States. There, at least, it is admitted that the harvest has been excellent, and the crop of Indian corn especially abundant. The potato disease has, we fear, shown itself in New England and some of the northern states, as well as in some of the British North American colonies; but the consequences of this disaster are less formidable in America than in Europe. Let us, then, inquire what are, in a good year, the resources of the United States for the supply of food? The answer to such an inquiry is a matter of great interest, not only as it affects our present necessities, but with reference to the whole question of the corn duties; and we have no hesitation in replying, upon the authority of tables and statements of great minuteness and accuracy, which are now before us, that the agricultural produce of the United States available for the purposes of food in foreign markets has been greatly exaggerated by the hopes and fears of contending parties in this country.

By calculations based upon the official returns made by the marshals in the United States in 1840, and taking into consideration the constant progress of the population, it appears that the utmost amount of wheat and wheaten flour which may by possibility be exported from the United States from the present time to 1850, with average harvests, will not exceed twelve millions of bushels per annum. The whole wheat produce of the country is considerably below 100 millions of bushels. The greatest quantity ever exported was in 1840, when it reached 1,720,860 bushels of wheat, and 1,897,501 barrels of flour; but in 1837, when the preceding harvest had been below the average, no less than 3,921,259 bushels were imported into the Union from foreign countries. If this be the whole available produce of the United States, it is evident that the proportion of it which will reach the English market is still more limited.

THE CORN TRADE.—We are, therefore, inclined to believe that the present languor will prove temporary, and see no cause to alter the opinion we have previously expressed—viz., that prices of bread stuffs will be higher than they have yet been, either before the termination of the present or early in the ensuing year. In stating this to be our conviction, we have not the slightest desire to aid those who have for some time been labouring to produce that alarm they profess to dread. That the yield of wheat is defective, as well in quantity as in quality, admits of no doubt; but to represent the deficiency to be so great as to threaten a famine is a gross exaggeration. It is perfectly true that prices are likely to rule much

higher than in any previous season since the present corn laws have been in force; but, indifferent as has been the harvest on the continent, we have no doubt we shall be enabled to draw sufficient supplies from foreign countries to make good our deficiency. To do this, however, the value of the article must rise here so as to cause the duty to fall to a low, if not the lowest point. Under the existing laws it requires an average of 72s. per quarter to admit wheat at 1s. per quarter duty, whilst the last weekly return for the kingdom is 60s. 1d. per quarter. It must be recollected, however, that a large proportion of the wheat usually thrashed soon after the completion of harvest consists of the most inferior qualities, and that the condition of even the worst will be improved after it shall have been subjected to the action of frost. It is, therefore, very possible that a rise of 6s. to 8s. per quarter on the present prices would be sufficient to lower the duty, without any interference of the legislature, to a point to encourage importations. That such will take place we fully expect.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE COURT.—In the event of a continuance of the present fine autumnal weather, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the infant royal family, are expected to proceed to Osborne House about the 20th or 21st inst., where the Court will probably remain for about a fortnight or three weeks.

NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.—The desirable object of the formation of a national collection of antiquities is on the point of being attained in connexion with the British Museum. It is well known that, whilst the excavations for new buildings and fresh sewerage which have taken place in the City during the last few years have materially enriched the cabinets of many private collections, the city of London allowed a fine opportunity of forming a rich museum to pass by, as the very meagre collection attached to the City library at Guildhall well shows. Lord Prudhoe has munificently offered to place his valuable collection as the basis of a new department in connexion with the former, and the subject is now under the consideration of the trustees of that establishment.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—Sir James Graham, ever ready to profit by political changes, is preparing to "turn a penny" by the repeal of the corn laws. Six years ago, when he was bidding for office as a monopolist minister, he delivered in the House of Commons his famous "incense-breathing" oration. His heart bled at the prospect of a peasant transformed into an operative, and summoned to his daily toils, not by the larks and the linnets, but by the factory-bell.

Talk no more to me (said he to callous Cobdens and Bluebeard Brights) of the cruelty of the transfer of the Poles to Siberia, or of the export of the Hill Coolies from Coromandel to the Mauritius. You contemplate a cruelty far more unnatural, far more heart-rending, in the bosom of our native land! You wish to make this country the vast workshop of the world, dependent on distant foreign lands for the supply of daily bread."

This was in 1839. In 1845 he is plotting with the Premier the reduction of England to a "dependence on distant foreign lands for the supply of her daily bread," and concocting with his steward the conversion of Longtown into a branch of "the vast workshop of the world." Yes! in a lithographed circular, bearing date the 21st ult., "the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Baronet, M.P.," makes known his "desire to encourage the establishment of manufactures, &c., upon his estate, at the market town of Longtown, in the county of Cumberland," and holds out "inducements" to "capitalists" to "embark in the undertaking." "The town," says our ministerial George Robins, "is pleasantly situated," "remarkably healthy," and "can supply a numerous set of useful labourers at moderate wages." To Sir James, therefore, as to the men of Manchester, the poetic appeal may now be made which the versatile baronet pathetically addressed to the free-traders on the 14th of March, 1839.—*Gateshead Observer.*

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The drapers and grocers of Bilston have agreed to close their shops, the former at seven o'clock and the latter at eight o'clock every evening, except Monday, when they close at nine o'clock, and on Saturday at eleven. The chemists, hatters, and clothiers, are now endeavouring to carry the same excellent object into effect.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

MORE PLACE-MAKING.—We understand that government have directed the appointment of a fourth poor law commissioner under the provisions of the Irish Poor Relief act, and have selected Mr Twistleton, one of the present poor law commissioners in England. He is intended to act in Ireland at present.—*Globe.*

DEATH OF JOHN IRVINE, Esq., M.P.—This highly respected gentleman died on Monday morning, at his residence in Richmond terrace, at the age of seventy-eight. He had been for many years member for Bramber, and always a consistent supporter of the Tory and West Indian interests; but his high character and strict integrity commanded the respect and esteem of men of all parties. His death causes a vacancy in the representation for the county of Antrim.

PROSPERITY OF DERBY.—We are assured that in the whole town of Derby there are at the present time only two uninhabited houses.—*Derby Mercury.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A fisherman, named Richard Cale, living in the village of Langum, near Haverfordwest, has in his garden a quantity of gooseberry trees, some of which are now in blossom, and others bearing fruit.—*Welshman.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The 9th of November, so important an era in the civic history of the ancient city of London, happening this year to be on Sunday, the 10th was, in due course, set apart for what has been known from time immemorial by the good people of the metropolis as the "Lord Mayor's Show." At an early hour the day which was to witness the decadence of one civic monarch and the rising sun of another, was ushered in by the ringing of bells and other popular demonstrations of rejoicing. Barriers were thrown across all the thoroughfares that communicated with the Guildhall or the streets through which the line of procession was to pass; and the city police, under the superintendence of Mr Commissioner Harvey, were stationed at suitable distances to preserve order throughout the route.

About half-past ten o'clock the newly-elected Lord Mayor (Mr Alderman Johnson) arrived in the state carriage, and was received on alighting with considerable applause. The Sheriffs and the late Lord Mayor arrived about the same time; the splendid, and, at the same time, chaste and elegant equipages of these civic dignitaries, contrasting most advantageously with the large and unwieldy gingerbread carriage in which the city monarch for the coming year had to display himself to his admiring subjects. After partaking of an elegant *déjeuner* provided for the occasion, the procession formed in front of Guildhall. On the state carriage driving up to receive the Lord Mayor, a circumstance occurred which might have been attended with serious consequences. One of the carriage wheels came in contact with a portion of the temporary wooden porch fitted up in front of the hall, and brought it with a crash to the ground. Fortunately, it did not fall on any of the parties who were crowded beneath to see the company depart, else the result might have been fatal, or at least attended with broken limbs. The detached piece of wood, however, fell within a few inches of them, and was instantly removed by the officers in attendance. The procession left the front of the Guildhall shortly before twelve o'clock, in the usual order.

On leaving the Guildhall, the procession passed through King street, Upper Thames street, Arthur street West, King William street, Mansion-house street, the Poultry, Cheapside, St Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate street, Ludgate hill, and New Bridge street, to Blackfriars bridge, where the embarkation took place. Along the whole route, the day being fine, a vast concourse of people had assembled, while nearly every window was occupied by well-dressed ladies, anxious to get as good a view as possible of the "show."

The Lord Mayor elect was received throughout with every demonstration of respect, and occasionally with considerable cheering; not so his predecessor. The populace had not forgot the "unaccountable" alderman, the recent meeting in Walbrook having served to revive their memories. Hence at various points in the route, especially at Walbrook and the junction of Cheapside with St Paul's churchyard, the ex-Lord Mayor was met with loud hisses and expressions of disrespect. With the exception of these ebullitions of feeling, nothing transpired to mar the general harmony and effect of the procession. The embarkation of the Lord Mayor and suite for Westminster took place at one o'clock amidst a discharge of cannon and loud general cheering.

On arriving at Westminster, the ceremony of swearing in the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then took place, according to ancient custom, before the Barons of the Exchequer. After the usual speech and eulogium on the Lord Mayor elect by the Recorder, followed by a few words from the Lord Chief Baron, the oaths were administered. The Usher of the Court then called upon Mr Alderman Gibbs, late Lord Mayor of London, to come forth and render his account. This summons was followed by a burst of laughter from nearly every person in the court. The other customary formalities having been gone through, the ceremonial terminated by the withdrawal of the civic functionaries. The procession then returned by water to Blackfriars-bridge, where it debarked and proceeded in the same order as before, passing up New Bridge street to the Obelisk, where it was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's ministers of state, the nobility, judges, members of parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall. It then passed up Ludgate hill, through St Paul's churchyard, along by King street to its destination.

In the evening the inauguration dinner took place in Guildhall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Dinner was served up at 7 o'clock. Among the company present were—the late Lord Mayor, his Highness the Prince Hilal of Muscat, several of the foreign ministers, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Eldon, Lord William Lennox, Viscount Sidney, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Montford, Lord Harris, the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr Vice-chancellor Wigram, Mr Justice Patteson, Mr Baron Alderson, Mr Baron Platt, the Attorney and Solicitor-general, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., the Right Hon. Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, &c., &c. The dinner was of the usual sumptuous character; after which the usual complimentary toasts were given and speeches made, which contained nothing worthy of special notice. The company separated about half-past ten o'clock.

WINDSOR ELECTION.

Much surprise was created in Windsor on Friday by the announcement that Mr Walter had retired. The cause of his retirement is thus stated by a correspondent of Saturday's Times:—

The great influence of the court and government, which has been exerted in every quarter in favour of Colonel Reid (the more especially within the last twenty-four hours), has been of so overwhelming a character, that Mr Walter, by the advice of his committee, consented, at a late hour this afternoon, to abandon all further attempts to pursue the unequal contest in which he was engaged. Promises made to Mr Walter had been most unblushingly abandoned since the early part of the morning; voters who had pledged themselves to give their hearty support to that gentleman, deserted him, after certain representations had been made to them on the part of people about the court to induce them to vote for Colonel Reid, and several of the more humble electors, who work for the Castle, have absolutely been told, that if they dared to vote for Mr Walter, there would be very little chance of any future employment in that quarter. Under these circumstances, it was considered politic by the friends and advisers of Mr Walter that he should no longer pursue a contest with such fearful odds against him. From the very discreditable manner in which the election proceedings have been conducted by the friends of Colonel Reid, the gallant officer will have but little cause to rejoice at his success.

On the same evening Mr Walter, in an address to the electors announcing the fact, reproaches government for the course it has pursued, asserting that Colonel Reid will not speedily equal the services to his political superiors rendered by him:—"When the parties were so evenly balanced that no man could venture to prophesy the result of the struggle, I was returned for Nottingham just in time to give the casting vote which led to the immediate dissolution of parliament, and the reinstatement of Sir Robert Peel in the power which he now enjoys." The timely assistance cost Mr Walter some painful sacrifices. "But neither the act nor its consequences appear to be remembered by the person so critically served."

Subsequent to the retirement of Mr Walter from the contest, on Friday night, a new aspirant for parliamentary honours presented himself to the people of Windsor, in compliance with the wishes of a large portion of the electors. This was Mr Rupert Kettle, a barrister of the Oxford circuit, who, on Saturday morning, issued his address to the electors, in which he condemned the scandalous victory achieved by the minions of the court and of the government over the man of their free choice, Mr Walter. He declared his determination to rescue the borough from the oppressive domination with which it was threatened, and to establish its independence for the future on a secure and permanent foundation.

The nomination took place on Saturday morning. Colonel Reid was proposed by Mr Alderman Bannister, and seconded by Mr Snowden. Mr Moss, surgeon, proposed, and Mr Millard seconded, the nomination of Mr Kettle. Lengthened speeches having been made by the two candidates, a show of hands was taken, which the Mayor, after a few moments' pause, declared to be in favour of George Alexander Reid, Esq. Against this declaration some of Mr Kettle's friends strongly protested, and requested the Mayor to take the show a second time, or to re-consider his decision. The functionary, however, persisted in his declaration, and Mr Moss said it was his intention to have demanded a poll, but after the extraordinary decision of the returning officer he should not do so.

Colonel REID then briefly addressed the electors, and proposed a vote of thanks to the mayor. Both candidates afterwards addressed their supporters from their respective hotels. After Colonel Reid had taken his departure, some silver was thrown amongst the crowd, from the balcony of his hotel, by a female hand, which was scrambled for by those who were lucky enough to be near enough.

The town was in a state of the greatest uproar and excitement on Saturday evening, from eight o'clock until between ten and eleven, occasioned by nearly one hundred of the privates of the 2nd regiment of life guards coming down from the barracks in a body into the town (many of them in a state of intoxication), and committing the grossest excesses. They were armed with thick sticks and clubs, which they laid about, right and left, sparing no one who unfortunately came in their way. Each one wore a favour of the colours of the successful candidate. Their principal objects of attack were the unfortunate men whom they could identify as having been engaged to carry the boards, or act as messengers on the part of the committee of Mr Walter. A man named Townsend, who had been shockingly beat about the head and body, and another named Hill, were taken to their respective homes in an apparently lifeless state. They were immediately attended by Mr Eaton, surgeon to the dispensary. On Sunday morning they were out of danger. The servant of Mr Legh, one of the borough magistrates, and several other of the inhabitants, including women and children, were severely injured. Many who were knocked down, while they were quietly proceeding along the street, were brutally kicked while prostrate. In Peaseod street, where the soldiers first began to ill-treat the people, the shops were speedily shut up; but not until several windows had been broken by the mob.

Eighty or one hundred of the Eaton boys were present at the election on Saturday; and, in their excess of pugnacious zeal on behalf of Colonel Reid, picked quarrels with the town's people, and several of them were severely handled.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PAST QUARTER.

(From the Report of the Registrar-General.)

The quarterly returns are obtained from 116 districts, sub-divided into 576 sub-districts; 34 districts placed under the metropolis, and the remaining 81 districts comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities in England. The population was 6,578,912 in 1841.

The public health during the past quarter, ending Sept. 30, was good; for the deaths, notwithstanding the increase of the population, were only 36,008, or 1,870 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of five former years (1840-44). This favourable state of things was general, and was observed in the majority of the town districts of the kingdom. The southern coast has been unusually healthy through the summer; the deaths in Brighton, on an average 262, were only 219; in the Isle of Wight, the deaths, on an average 183, were 121; in the Portsea Island (Portsmouth), the deaths, on an average 299, were 239; in Exeter, the deaths, on an average 200, were 160; in Plymouth, the deaths, on an average 224, were 191; in Penzance, the deaths, on an average 292, were only 166 in the quarter ending September 30, 1845.

The mortality has been below the average in every district round the south-eastern and southern coast, from London to the Land's End; yet the average mortality itself is low throughout that part of the country. In the last report (p. 1) it will be seen that only 1.9 per cent., or 1 in 52, of the inhabitants die annually in the south-eastern and south-western divisions, while the annual mortality of the whole kingdom is 1 in 45.

In Austria, including the northern parts of Italy, the annual mortality is 1 in 33; and the mortality throughout Italy is not less than in Austria. In the cities of Italy the mortality, according to official documents, varies from 3 to 4 per cent. In France, the annual mortality is 1 in 42.

The mortality was above the average of the corresponding quarter in the following districts:—Northampton, Bedford, Yarmouth, Kidderminster, Leicester, Rochdale, Halifax, Bradford, Pontypool, Newtown, Holywell, and Anglesey.

Leicester is an unhealthy district; the average mortality is high; the average number of deaths in the summer quarter is 325, and in the last quarter no less than 457 deaths were registered. The registrar of the east district remarks—"Since that time (1840) vaccination seems to have been totally neglected; hence the great increase of deaths for this and the preceding quarter. I have registered 73 deaths from natural smallpox, and only four persons that had been vaccinated, and those only very doubtful. Measles have been very fatal; I have registered 57 deaths from that epidemic."

The fatality of smallpox is mentioned by the registrars of Yarmouth, Northampton, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Coventry, Basford, Liverpool, Bury, Prescott, and other districts, in their remarks.

Metropolis.—76 deaths from smallpox were registered in the quarter; the average is 130. In the week ending September 13, no death from smallpox was registered. Such an exemption has never before been observed since the new tables were published. Measles has been epidemic; 688 deaths have occurred from that disease. Hooping-cough has been prevalent. Of scarlatina only 194 persons, chiefly children, died; the average is 476. Only two deaths from privation were returned; the average of the quarter is 5.

The weather presented this remarkable peculiarity, that the mean temperature of every week of the thirteen was below the average. The mean temperature of the quarter at Greenwich was 57 degrees 1; which is nearly four degrees below the average of the season. The month of August was five degrees below the temperature of the same month on an average of twenty-five years. Seven inches of rain fell at the Observatory. The results varied considerably in other parts of the country.

The temperature of summer last year (1844) was two degrees below the average; but the state of the crops, and particularly of the potato crop in 1845, and its possible effects on the public health, render a comparison of the whole meteorological phenomena of 1844 and 1845 important.

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION.—Lord Brooke was on Wednesday elected M.P. for South Warwickshire, in the room of the late Sir John Mordaunt. It was a very tame and snug affair. "Master Brooke" was not even present, being absent on the continent. There appears to be very little doubt entertained that an arrangement has been made between the friends of Lord Brooke and Mr Bolton King, and that the latter gentleman, in conjunction with the former, will be returned at the next general election. The new member was returned without any pledges being given on his behalf by his representative on the hustings.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND have this year been of less consequence than on any former occasion since the passing of the Municipal Reform bill. In few, or none of the contests which took place was there any principle at stake—personal preferences being the only grounds of difference.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

ANTICIPATED VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF WORCESTER.—The rumour of the probable elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde to the House of Lords is again in circulation, but we have not heard that any candidate is yet prepared to solicit the suffrages of the electors, should the anticipated vacancy arise.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The story of Tom Thumb's abduction must have been a fiction. He has since been exhibiting at Marseilles and Toulouse.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We had this week brought to the office a living pigeon with four legs. In other respects the bird is similar to those of its species, and can fly and flutter about in the ordinary way, and seems quite healthy. It is in the possession of W. Breakell, Mainsprit Weind.—*Preston Guardian*.

An Irish gentleman, the other day, in the excess of his connubial affection, exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow."

"A glorious thing this reduction of postage!" said a fellow, the other day. "I get half-a-dozen dunning letters now where I got one formerly."

Sorrows are like tempest clouds—in the distance they look black, but when above us, scarcely grey. As sad dreams indicate coming joy, so will it be with the so-often torturing dream of life when it hath passed.

The quantity of herrings brought into Yarmouth on Tuesday week is said to exceed what has ever been landed there in one day, either known or recorded. The quantity amounted to 500 lasts; and, taking each at 18,200, gives the extraordinary number of 6,600,000 herrings. Two boats, belonging to Mr Shuckfork, brought in 50 lasts; which at £20 a last, will give him £1,000. The fish are very fine.—*Norwich Mercury*.

A watch was stolen in the pit of the opera in Paris. The loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "It is just nine; in a few minutes my watch will strike; the sound is strong; and by that means we will ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavoured to escape, and thereby discovered himself.

CINCINNATI'S FIRST INHABITANT.—The second child born in Cincinnati is still alive, and has not yet reached middle age, and during this time the city has acquired 80,000 inhabitants. The first pioneer who went to that part of Ohio, when it was a howling wilderness, now walks a hale and hearty man among 2,000,000 inhabitants.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Persons have seriously recommended Smithfield market as a railway terminus, on account of the number of accidents which occur there every year. We really do not see how a railway is likely to lessen the number of accidents; but the fact of Bartholomew's Hospital being on the spot is certainly a great recommendation in favour of the terminus.—*Punch*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—I saw a young girl who, while standing at a hall door, had her apron torn by a mad dog, that made a snap at it in passing. She got a needle and thread, and sewed up the rent; and, not having a pair of scissors by her she cut off the thread with her teeth, and she got hydrophobia, and died from it.—*Professor Colles' Lectures*.

WANTS A SITUATION.—As gamekeeper, a steady young man, who has just left his situation as a railway director, in consequence of the panic causing a reduction in the provisional committee establishments. He can have a three weeks' character from his last line, of which he was deputy-chairman. He is up to every kind of game, and has had a good deal of experience in looking after stags for the last three months.—*Punch*.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF LIBERALITY.—The treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has received through the Rev. F. A. West, of the first Leeds circuit, the sum of £50, as a "donation from a female servant, the fruits of many years' self denial for the Lord's sake." Under all the circumstances, this is one of the most munificent benefactions ever given to the missionary treasury. The donor would listen to no remonstrance, entreating Mr West to take the roll of bank notes, declaring her determination to give that sum, which was at last accepted by Mr West, on the condition that she would faithfully promise to let him know, if living, whenever she might be in temporal need.

MR DOUGLAS JERROLD, who was expected to preside at the Mechanics' Institution Soirée, at Sheffield, on Thursday evening week, was prevented by illness from being present; this was felt as a great disappointment. The attendance was large. From Mr Jerrold's letter of apology, it appears that he has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, ever since his return from the Manchester Soirée.

Mr Waghorn, in a letter just published, says—"Ere two years, I feel convinced that despatches will be in London on the 21st day from Bombay."

Such is the excitement in railway matters (says the correspondent of the *Glasgow Argus*), that a gentleman being suddenly asked by a friend who met him, "How do you do?" replied, "Three-eighths to five-eighths."

NEW WORKS ANNOUNCED.—A new book, in two vols. octavo, is announced, from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with elucidations and connecting narrative." Lord Campbell also announces his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England from the earliest times till the reign of George IV. A History of Greece, by Mr Grote, on which he has laboured for about twenty years, is shortly to be published. Mr Dickens's new Christmas work, "The Cricket on the Hearth, a fairy tale of home," appears next month.

Literature.

Festus; a Poem. By PHILIP JAMES BAILEY, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. London: Pickering. 1845.

BOOKS of imitative excellence travel through the medium of critical approval to popularity. Original books, on the contrary, must acquire public suffrage before the critic condescends to examine them. The reviewer is too often, *ex officio*, the conservative of literature. He stereotypes a system of precedents, which he mistakes for the law which they represent. Any new aspect of that law he regards as an innovation, and asserts the perpetuity of the leaf, while he ignores the virtue of the sap. Nature, however, in calm majesty, works out her corruptions. The old forms (save the few that be perennial) give way to new. The instinct of this general mind declares the advent of another spring. After long and vain opposition, the critic asserts, nay, soon declares, that it is the only spring possible—ushers the intruder, that he had reprobated, to a throne—makes provision for its regality through all time to come, and adopts the Maynooth that he had anathematised, as part of his constitution.

Our remarks do not, of course, apply to those golden occasions when a mind, itself creative, or endowed with creative sympathies, estimates the work of a Creator. We except but to the judge who brings to the censure of ideal vitality no correspondent life—who proceeds by analysis unjustified by sympathy—whose oracles are not in the heart of the humanity that is, but in the traditions of the humanity that has been.

Literary jurisdiction is, at present, essentially unsound. On no other theory could such a poem as "Festus," have been passed over by those who assume to direct poetical taste. On no other theory could such a neglected poem have reached a second edition, and gained for its author the frank and ardent recognition of his brother poets. But, indeed, the poetical faculty was all that it appealed to. It was not, as a whole, Homeric, Dantean, Shaksperian, Spenserian, Miltonic, Byronic, or Wordsworthian. It belonged not to the classical school, the romantic, or the didactic. It was like nothing but the human heart.

On the first glance, indeed, "Festus" might appear a reflex of the "Faust" of Goethe. The accidental similarity of names we pass over as entirely unimportant; but there is, also, a seeming resemblance in plan. "Faust" and "Festus" are both spiritual expositions of human aspiration and infirmity; they are beset by like temptations; in both instances, the principle of evil is incarnated as a companion of the hero; and the identity of relations between the principal persons in the respective poems, of course involves occasional identities in their development.

But the universality of the design is itself an answer to the suspicion of imitation. To the poet who deals with Spiritual Man there is no other theme possible than that selected by Goethe and the author of "Festus." Whoever has written of human longings or disappointments, of thought and passion, of circumstance and will, has virtually chosen the subject adopted by these authors. The history of man's spirit is the indefinite yet sublime fabric, of which a Shakspeare and a Schiller, no less than a Goethe and a Bailey, have conjured up from the still air the varied compartments—some rich with storied panes, and solemn as cathedral aisles; some gay and pure as trellised porches; some lighted up with mysterious and evanishing gleams; some cheerful as social hearths; but the whole floating by like a dream-paean—the self-contemplated spectrum of the world. If the *cui bono* of so vague an apparition be sought, we find it in the awe that the very vagueness inspires.

In so vast a subject, then, *treatment* can be the only test of originality. Here the distinction between "Faust" and "Festus" is at once apparent. Goethe, after Shakspeare, was the most objective of poets; Bailey is, perhaps, the least so of any man who has essayed a poem professedly dramatic. We may remark here that Goethe's objectivity was absolutely different in kind from Shakspeare's. Science was the deepest faculty of the German's mind; sympathy the fundamental element of Shakspeare's. Goethe's knowledge led him to universality; Shakspeare's universality taught him to know. In the one, heat generated light; in the other, light generated warmth. But the constitutional difference between the two minds is apparent throughout. When most emotional, the coldness of observation is perceptible in Goethe; while the glow of feeling is apparent in the very abstractions of Shakspeare. The former consciously obeyed rules; the latter wrought chiefly from the poet's instinct. The phases of life are numbered in the one case, as by the hands of an horologe; in the other, as by the shadows of a dial whose sun is cloudless.

Wanting the objectivity of either Goethe or Shakspeare, what is the claim of the author before us to deal with the world-topic he has chosen?

We reply, the expansiveness of his own nature. It is true that he never translates himself into a character foreign to his own. All his persons are alike echoes of his own heart; but it is a generous one; and though the writer cannot pass into forms of being differing from his individuality, he can find room, in his sympathy, for their reception. Throughout his poem we hear but one voice, but it has a thousand cadences.

The great impression which "Faust" leaves upon the mind is the *weakness of man*. The abiding lesson of "Festus" is the *goodness of God*. Goethe lays bare the bosom of his hero, exposes its entire mechanism—its wheels and springs—as if to show how absolutely Mephistopheles is master of the instrument. It is true "Faust" has its affirmative aspect in the salvation of Margaret—and, doubtless, there is sublime truth in the suggestion that the ignorance which trusts is safer than the knowledge which doubts. Still, Faust himself being the central development of the work, its prevailing influence is sceptical and discouraging.

Faith, on the contrary, is the pervading element of "Festus." The author bases his entire edifice on this foundation.

"Nothing can be antagonist to God"

is the motto and proposition of his poem. From this he deduces the universal triumph of love in the redemption of man, of whom "Festus" is the type:—

"The mortal is the model of all men:
The foibles, follies, trials, sufferings—
And manifest and manifold are they—
Of a young, hot, unworld-schooled heart that has
Had its own way in life, and wherein all
May see some likeness of their own."

Festus, as the type of Humanity, is redeemed in the divine purpose. To this end all his experience is ordained. The passion and the ambition of Youth's fiery heart (in the core of which, however, one holy aspiration is enshrined), as well as the personal agency of evil in the temptations of Lucifer, are all decreed for the purification of this soul. Pleasure and fame but excite the thirst they should allay. The immortal yearns for the infinite. Festus proves the vanity of the world by exhausting its riches. His disappointment is that most bitter one—the disappointment of success.

"He testified this solemn truth
Through frenzy desolated
Nor man nor nature satisfy
Whom only God created."

This development of evil, as the minister and underworker of divine love, we regard as the distinguishing theological feature of the book.

The difference of Lucifer in this poem, from all previous conceptions of the Embodied Evil, is significant and striking. Milton's Spirit was peculiarly the *Rebel Angel*; Goethe's the "Prince of this World," the Selfish Wisdom; and Byron's, the writhing Malignant. The Lucifer of "Festus," however, is distinguished by a sort of sublime *indifference*. Evil he regards as the necessity of his being; but it is a joyless law. All the present and future—the awful principedom of shade and the allegiance of souls—grow blank in the memory of his lost glory. He bears in silence the burthen of immortal vacancy. We are ever met with suggestions of his first estate. He is moved to no impotent cursing or petty revolt. He stands in melancholy grandeur—fallen; but in the reminiscent attitude of him who has stood by the throne!

The description of Lucifer, addressed by Festus to Helen, beginning—

"And one of all I knew the most of,
Yet the least can I say of him,"

is wonderful as a combination of gigantic images; although, owing to the too defined and positive nature of the symbols, they fail to convey the supernatural idea. We much prefer the more indefinite figures by which Lucifer is represented towards the conclusion of the drama:—

"Shielded, and drawn up close
Behind a broken and decaying world,
From which the light had vanished, like the light
Out of a death-shrunk eye, sat Lucifer,
Midst in the powers of darkness, and the hosts
Of hell, enthron'd sublime; and all were still
As ambush'd silence round the Foe of God.
But, oh! how changed from him we knew in heaven,
Whose brightness nothing made might match nor
mar;—
Who rose, and it was morn;—who stretched his wing,
And stepped from star to star; so changed, he showed
Most like a shadowy meteor, thorough which
The stars dim glint—woe-wasted, pined with pain."

In the evolution of the general design, two merits are prominent—earnestness, and force of utterance. "Festus" stands alone in the affluence of its imagery. One might fancy that its author had lisped not only in numbers, but in forms—that he had been rocked to the music of objective harmonies. The process of his imagination is, so to speak, rather *causal* than *analogical*. He does not search for likenesses between different material objects, but employs all matter as a type of spirit. He stands, as far as mortal may, in the spiritual light round which nature revolves—na-

* E. B. Barrett. "The Seraphim, and other poems."

ture, transparent to the inward observer, though opaque to external regard.

"Love all below, and worship all above,
All animals are *living hieroglyphs*;
The dashing dog, and stealthy-stepping cat,
Hawk, bull, and all that breathe, mean something more
To the true eye than their shapes show."

We gather together a few of the gems which almost every wave of thought in this poem dashes to the surface:—

"There are points from which we can command our life,
When the soul sweeps the future like a glass;
And coming things, full freighted with our fate,
Jut out, dark, on the offing of the mind."

"Free-will is but necessity in play—
The clattering of the golden reins which guide
The thunder-footed coursers of the sun."

"*Luc.*—Mortality is mine—the green,
Unripened universe. But as the fruit
Matures, and world by world drops mellowed off
The *wrinkling stalk of time*,* all is hid from me."

"Stringing the stars at random round her head,
Like a pearl net-work, there she sits—bright Night."

"Oh! she was fair: her nature once all spring,
And deadly beauty as a maiden sword;
Startlingly beautiful!"

"What is it to die?
I cannot hold the meaning more than can
An oak's arms clasp the blast that blows on it."

"As the sun,
Giant of light, first donned his burning crown,
Gladdening all Heaven with his *inaugural smile*."

"But loved he never after? Came there none
To roll the stone from his sepulchral heart,
And sit in it an angel?"

And this, too, of poets (for want of space we condense the passage in quotation):—

"Who shed great thoughts
As easily as an oak loosens its golden leaves
In kindly largess to the soil it grew on;
Whose rich dark ivy thoughts, sunned over with love,
Flourish around the deathless stems of their names;
Whose hearts have a look southwards, and are open
To the whole noon of nature."

Turning now to the deep sincerity with which the work has been composed, we could much desire to cite the two prayers of "Festus": one—and a grand poetical litany it is—uttered in the market place; the other offered by a ruined temple. We are limited, however, to mere fragmentary instances:—

"We should count time by heart-throbs. He lives most
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best;
And he whose heart beats quickest lives the longest."

"Nothing will stand whose staple is not love:
The love of God, or man, or lovely woman;
The first is scarcely touched, the next scarce felt,
The third is desecrated: lift it up—
Redeem it, hallow it, blend the three in one
Great holy work. It shall be read in heaven,
By all the saved of sinners of all time.
Preachers shall point to it, and tell their wards,
It is a handful of eternal truth:
Make ye a heartfelt of it. Men shall will
That it be buried with them in their hands:
The young, the gay, the innocent, the brave,
The fair, with soul and body both, all love,
Shall run to it with joy; and the old man,
Still hearty in decline, whose happy life
Hath blossomed downwards, like the purple bell flower,
Closing the book, shall utter lowly,
'Death, thou art infinite: it is life is little.'"

The struggles of the divided soul are described with a pathos, of which it were nothing to say that it touches the sensibilities. It mingles with, and solemnises, those mystical affections which relate human consciousness to the unseen and the infinite. The melancholy of Festus, like Hamlet's, attests not individual suffering, but the conflict of the race—the upward yearning with the weak pinion—the heavenward glance, and the earthward gravitation—sensual passions half idealised—the calm of the spirit violated—a starry destiny to which we aspire, but which only faith can realise—the idols of time, against which, though known to be false, the empty and craving heart cannot bar its door! There is a weird sadness in the following exposition of a mind which has at once drained experience and worn out hope:—

"Could we uproot the past,
Which grows and throws its chilling shade o'er us,
Lengthening every hour and darkening it,
Or could we plant the future where we would,
And make it flourish—that, too, were to live.
But it is not more true that what is, is,
Than what is not, is not. It is enough
To bear the ever-present as we do.
The city of the Past is laid in ruins;
Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall:
The Coming is not yet built, nor, as yet,
Its deep foundations laid; but seems, at once,
Like the air-city, goodly and well-watered,
Which the dry wind doth dream of on the sands,
Where he dies away with his wanderings;
While we enjoy the hope thereof, and perish."

Such writing as this should make us more humble, simple, and sympathising. We quote one more passage in the same vein. It commences in Remorse, proceeds through Purification, and lapses into Beauty:—

"Oh! that the things which have been were not now
In memory's resurrection! But the past
Bears in her arms the present and the future.
From the hot, angry, crowding courts of doubt

* The italics throughout these quotations are our own.

Within the breast, it is sweet to escape, and soothe
The soul in looking upon natural beauty.
Oh! Earth, like man her son, is half divine.

There's not a leaf within this quiet spot
But which I seem to know—should miss, if gone.
I could run over its features hour by hour:
The quaintly-figured beds, the various flowers,
The mazy paths all cunningly converged,
The black yew hedge, like a beleaguering host
Round some fair garden province; here and there
The cloud-like laurel clumps sleep soft and fast,
Pillowed by their own shadows, and beyond
The ripe and ruddy fruitage, the sharp first
Fringe, like an eyelash, on the faint blue west;
The white owl, wheeling from the grey old church,
Its age-peeled pinnacles and tufted top,
The oaks which spread their broad arms in the blast,
And bid storms come, and welcome—there they stand,
To whom a summer passes like a smile."

To find no fault with this poem were, probably, to deny our comments the *imprimatur* of critical authority.

"Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura."—HOR.

Besides which (the genius of the poet being granted), the presumption is, that in any difference of view he is right as against his critic. We could, however, suggest an objection to the use of familiar, and at times distasteful, images in an ideal work. The author seems to think that all symbols are equally appropriate which equally express the particular sentiment. To us it appears not only requisite that the type should represent the idea, but that it should represent it *ideally*. Poetic Inspiration being spiritual in its essence, its ultimate forms must be spiritualised, that is, they must be impregnated with beauty—itsself a spiritual influence. For example, a blister may cause pain no less acute than that produced by fire; but the associations of the one agent being spiritual, while those of the other are entirely limited to the senses, the poet cannot doubt as to the preference.

We might add, too, that "Festus" evinces little of that progressive development which makes the growth of a poem resemble the expansion of a flower. No one state of experience peculiarly prepares for that which is to follow. Many of the frames of mind we meet with at the conclusion of this volume, would have been just as well placed at its commencement. We see the *facts* of a mind's life, but not its *history*. We do not travel in a country whose features are distinctive, or which gradually merge into others, but we enter upon a scene where the features of all climes arrest us at once. It is but a step from Niagara to a hermit's cave, and a grove of lime-trees conducts us to a precipice. But there is no doubt of the rainbow-hues of the cataract; not a whisper breaks the stillness of the retreat. All that we see is true as it is strange.

We may question whether, with more consciousness of design, the same free and vivid utterance would have remained to the writer. The strong sense of philosophic purpose in a work, often induces pre-conception of its parts. When reached they have lost their freshness. The soul cannot spontaneously embrace them. To combine the previsual conception which anticipates the road, with the present enjoyment of the objects that separately present themselves on the journey, is the consummation of poetic endeavour.

"Festus," if little distinguished by art, is one of the most natural books in the world. All its beauties *spring up* in one's path—no gardener has prepared the soil—its grandeur is not the Pyramid's, that was *built*; it is the rock's, that was *created*. Pious and profound in spirit, it devotes the genius of the poet to the faith of the Christian—it cries aloud for the practical saint—it throws open the porch of religion to the graces, the sympathies, the aspirations of man. It will not bear them as rivals; it woos them as worshippers. "Festus" is written in earnest. It drags the formalist from his decent complacencies, and confronts him with the realities of his own creed; it wars with the intolerant, it raises the weak, it soothes the wounded—it is one of the last books for a hypocrite to quote; its full round truth would choke him; it fulfils its own conception of a poem:—

"'Tis not enough to draw forms fair and lively,
A hearty holiness must crown the work,
As a gold cross the minster dome, and show,
Like that instatement of divinity,
That the whole building doth belong to God."

True! religion is the measure of genius—certainly the measure of its conception—we are disposed to think, of its realisations also. The work before us has taught us no higher truth than this, and we leave our readers to its echo.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. Dr Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Science. Third Edition.
2. Cobbin's Child's Commentator. Parts 20 and 21.
3. Antichrist in Prophecy and Antichrist in Fact.
4. Hints on Church Discipline. By C. J. MIDDLEDITCH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday last, the Rev. Mr Greenside, who resided near Darlington, died under sudden and somewhat curious circumstances. On Friday, he had been working in his garden, and having pricked one of his fingers, it mortified, and caused death on Monday morning.—*Tyne Mercury*.

Correspondence.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—As everything which tends to throw light on the evils and enormities of an arrogant, domineering, and more than semi-papal church, is likely to do good in the present day, allow me to hand to you a copy of a communication I received, most unexpectedly, some time ago from a valued friend, stating, in full, his reasons for leaving the antichristian established church, he had so long (like myself), in ignorance adhered to. You will see it is dated nearly two years ago, and my friend has since returned to his military duties abroad, where I hope he will be true to his new colours, and be made happily instrumental in opening the eyes of many of his Christian friends to the pernicious doctrines and practices of the Church called *national*. She must ere long come down, for *magna est veritas, et prævalebunt*.

Yours very obediently,
Oct. 2, 1845.

Extract of a letter from Capt. —, of the E.I.C. service (on furlough), to his friend, Major —, of N— N—, Gl—shire, a retired officer, dated Jan. 2, 1844.

"It is but lately that, after much anxious inquiry (and a little unsettledness from the hold the establishment had lost upon me), I have become a member of an Independent congregation in this town—a congregation I joined without knowing any person in it, so fearful was I of a wrong bias in the step I was then taking.

"I may almost say that, on my return to England, I knew nothing, or near to it, of the system of the church as established in this country, nor was I compelled to an examination of it, until, in the *evangelical part* of it, I was forced to the conclusion that, from the high tone of self-exaltation it took, and its entire exclusiveness from all other bodies of Christians, coupled with an evident pride of priesthood in its liveliest members, there must be something very wrong and papistical about it.

"About the beginning of last year I was in Scotland, and was, you will not wonder, deeply interested in the question which then agitated the country. On my return to England, I found all of the Church of England, in its best places, really dead to the question of the great protest for the honour of God, which, by the Spirit of God, was moving the faithful of that land; and the want of sympathy led me to be impatient, and to find petty fault with the services of the Church of England, as tending, in their formality and exclusiveness, to this great opposition (for, want of sympathy is opposition) to a true people; and I noted more and more the unscriptural bias and conclusions of some of her services. But I was led further, and was obliged to come to the conclusion, that the Church of England is anti-scriptural—that she is and has been always in a course of opposition to the Spirit of God, having usurped fearfully his offices—it is her *principle and system* which are wrong, for she has not to speak of abuses. I in vain look for bishops, such as we see them in the Word (if bishops are to be found at all), or for 'dignified clergy,' in a long and varied succession of titles. Pastorships, which are the right and the power of the Spirit of God, are, by the church *system*, publicly bought and sold; for some one has a *legal* right to present, with secular advantages; and the purchase of such, whether by an infidel, or by a blinded godly man, seems to me a fearful thing before God.

"The Church of England has high assumption. She claims the entire population of England (and would have it, were there not a people opposed whom she is obliged to tolerate), but she claims them as *Christians*, making them so by her priests at their baptism, and dismissing them as such at their burial; and compelling all, by certain canons, to present themselves at least three times a year at the communion (her communion of saints, alas!), which is the *power of the priest*, again, to continue the life *given at baptism*. It is in vain for the evangelical priest to disclaim this, for what he may explain away in the pulpit, and very partially, the services rivet; and the services are much more ready to the carnal heart (to be trusted) than the partially enlightened minister's explanation, which, even to the spiritual mind, is sometimes difficult of comprehension; so much is the church darkening that which is light by her services. The Church of England rests upon *creeds, and catechisms, and formularies*: she does, in fact, deny the word of the Spirit of God as the only preservatives of truth—this is deep dishonour to God's Holy Spirit. The Church of England divides the land into 10,000, or so, parishes, with 12 or 13,000 ministers, and appoints a pastor to each parish; this, again, is a limitation of the blessed Spirit; for none can be appointed but by the bishop, nor can the bishop "give the Holy Ghost," but to a certain number, as arises need; none can 'take the office of a minister' by the real calling of the Holy Ghost, but he becomes schismatic, a creator of dissent, and to be shunned as a render of Christ's body (as if Christ's body could at all be rent). A bishop is a man called and appointed by a king, or prime minister, and his appointment is one of state convenience. This bishop (who is a temporal lawgiver, as well as having a spiritual dominion),* usurps the place of setting apart for the priesthood all in his own diocese (he would exercise the power over all, if a voice protested not against it). To these priests offered to him for ordination, because brought up to the ministry as a profession, because a parent or a friend has a living or a curacy to give, or because a college wills it (and the bishop cannot refuse, if the candidate has a sufficient quantity of learning, and if three interested persons will speak to his character)—to these priests the bishop declares, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the word of God, and of his holy sacraments; in the name of," &c., &c. And thus, with this awfully conceived power and authority, are these elevated young men sent forth to deceive a land.

* A companion of nobles, emulating them in their manners and conventional customs; who is a palatial prince, princes only having palaces, and is enthroned in his cathedral, the chief bishop of whom, takes rank before all the dukes of the land, excepting the royal family.

"The Church of England secures her own authority by an article that an evil minister's ministry must be used in hearing the word of God (always on a par in Church's language) and in RECEIVING THE SACRAMENTS, because he does the same, not in his own, but Christ's authority. Having done this, she literally deluges the land with evil ministers. The evangelical party make it a boast that at this, their most favoured time, they have 3,000 evangelical ministers: three-fourths of the country, then, by the system of the Church, is absolutely bound (over) to darkness and apostasy, for the Church allows of no dissent. 'It is not lawful for any man to take upon him the office, &c., before he be lawfully called and sent to execute the same'—that is, according to the one way appointed by that which calls itself the church, and denounces him as a heathen and a publican who is 'cut off from the unity of the church,' not of Christ, but of England.

"These are some of the reasons that made me, without having had any intercourse or conversation with any but members of the Church of England, desire to leave it, &c., &c. I wrote to Mr K—, of the C— C—, and was received as a member," &c.

P.

(Additions in the margin.) "My own experience in this town (which is said to be so highly favoured with evangelical clergy) is, that they are a good way departed from simplicity and truth. What is most apparent is, their high priestly assumption, so that nothing can be done in the way of service but when they are present. Forms and liturgies are essentials. The sacraments (a bad word is sacrament) are mysteries in the priests' hands, and their receiving is called the communion of saints. They are fast assuming the office of mediators, and invariably, when not reading prayers, are seated in the holy part of the church—viz., in the chancel, apart from the people.

"It is not abuses in the Church, but the very system, which is evil and of the world—of Satan, and not of God. Correction cannot be made, for the whole is systematic; and a change has to be made. The Church of England is proud and carnal, the high daughter of a high mother. Rome she loves, and Rome is a harlot, the mother of harlots."

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.—Sir John Cope's pack of foxhounds met on Monday morning at Cumberland lodge, in Windsor great park, at the especial desire of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The field, which was exceedingly numerous, included the Prince Consort, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princess Augustus and Leopold of Saxe Coburg, who were attended by Major-general Wemyss, Mr G. E. Anson, and several other members of the royal household. A fine fox was unkenneled at Cranbourne, which, after affording about half an hour's cover hunting, broke into the open and was killed, after a sharp run, at Fyfield. Prince Albert, with his illustrious relative, and some of those in the royal suite, left the field before the hunt had concluded, and proceeded to the Castle to luncheon at two o'clock. The brush was secured by Mr Tilbury, who was the first up at the finish. At the request of Mr Anson, the "fox-hunter's trophy" was given up by Mr Tilbury, Mr Anson expressing his wish to present it to the Prince of Wales as a birthday present. The horse ridden by Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg started off shortly after the Prince had left Cumberland lodge, and, running against a tree (the branches coming into contact with his forehead, which was slightly cut), threw its rider, but fortunately without the Prince sustaining any serious injury. His Serene Highness immediately returned to Cumberland lodge, and shortly afterwards was sufficiently recovered to mount another of Prince Albert's hunters and join his royal relatives in the field.

DEATH FROM FALLING INTO A PAN OF BOILING LIQUOR.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock on Friday afternoon last, the death of a man, named Patrick Whealan, was produced in this dreadful manner, at the chemical manufactory of Mr Hudson Lutwyche, Vauxhall road. The deceased, who was between fifty and sixty years of age, was engaged at the time in cleaning out one of the pans used in the manufactory, and at a distance of from three to four feet of where he was standing, there was another pan containing a quantity of potash liquor in a boiling state. The workmen who were employed about a dozen yards off heard a sudden plunge, and, on running to where the deceased had been working a minute before, they discovered him in the pan containing the boiling liquor. One of them, a labourer, named Michael Wafer, jumped to the top of the boiler, seized hold of the deceased, and succeeded, with the help of the others, in dragging him out as quickly as possible. He was immediately conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where it was found that he had been scalded all over his body. He died in six hours after. An inquest was held upon the body on Saturday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. It was stated by the witnesses from the chemical works that there was no cover to the pan of boiling liquor, and that, if there was a cover to it, the process of working the contents could not be properly accomplished. The probable way in which the deceased happened to fall in was thus explained:—He was using a ladle to get the dirt out of the other pan; and, after the accident occurred, the handle of the ladle was found broken, and it is supposed that the snapping of it caused him to fall back and tumble into the pan of boiling liquor. His agonies were most excruciating during the brief period that he survived the scalding.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THREATS OF INCENDIARISM IN BERKSHIRE.—The spirit of incendiarism has, we are sorry to hear, manifested itself in a portion of Berkshire. Mr William Rixon, of the White Hart inn, Faringdon, wishing, last week, to thrash out a rick of barley, employed a machine for that purpose, and, on the following morning, he received, by post, a letter, threatening to burn his farming stock, if he insisted on using the machine, stating that, if that was not used, more labour would be required. The handwriting was not bad, and the letter was stamped.

Religious Intelligence.

ORDINATION SERVICES AT ADULAM, TREDEGAR.—On the 8th and 9th of October last, services were held in connexion with the opening of the above place of worship. At the same time, Mr William Williams, late of Brecon Independent college, was ordained as pastor over the church and congregation assembling therein. On Wednesday evening, Mr John Price, of Brecon college, commenced the service, and Messrs William Edwards, of Aberdare, and John Parry, of Wern, preached. At seven on Thursday morning, Mr N. Stephens, of Brecon college, introduced, and Mr W. Morgan, of Troedyrhiw, preached. At half-past nine, Mr Evan Jones, of Sharon chapel, Tredegar, read appropriate portions of Scripture, and prayed; the introductory discourse was delivered by Mr Moses Ellis, of Mynyddislwyn; and Mr Richard Jones, of Sirhowy, proposed the questions. Mr Williams's pastor, Mr Joshua Evans, of Cymmar, offered the ordination prayer. A charge was addressed to the young minister by Mr Edward Davies, A.M., classical tutor of Brecon college; the charge to the church and congregation was delivered by Mr Evan Rowlands, of Pontypool; and the services were concluded by Mr D. R. Powell, of Hanover, by prayer. In the afternoon, Mr T. Roberts, of Brecon college, introduced, and sermons were preached by Messrs Herbert Daniel, Pontypool, W. Davies, Blackwood, and E. C. Jenkins, Salem. In the evening Mr John Davies, of Brecon college, commenced the service, and Mr J. H. Hughes, Llangollen, preached. Several other ministerial brethren and lay preachers were present. Liberal collections were made at the close of each service to liquidate the debt remaining on the chapel. The settlement of Messrs Jones and Williams, and the cordial unity which subsists between them and their reverend friend and brother, Mr Jones, of Sirhowy, is likely to prove an abundant blessing to their respective churches in this important town.

IRISH CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—On Monday evening last a meeting was held in Albany Street chapel, in connexion with the Irish Congregational union. The Rev. J. R. Campbell presided, and introduced the Rev. A. King, of Cork, who delivered an interesting address on the history of Christianity in Ireland, in connexion with the present labours and claims of the Congregational Union. He concluded by urging that, from the early connexion of the two countries in religion, and from the recent revival of that connexion in the relations of the two unions, Ireland had powerful claims on the Congregationalists of Scotland. An auxiliary was formed, consisting of the Independent ministers and members of their several churches, designated "The Edinburgh and Leith Auxiliary to the Congregational Union of Ireland," the particulars of which may be seen in our advertising columns. After a vote of thanks to Mr King, the meeting separated.—*Scotsman*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—IRISH CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—At a public meeting in Albany street chapel, on Monday evening, Oct. 27th; the Rev. J. R. Campbell presiding. After an interesting address from the Rev. A. King, of Cork, a society was formed designated "The Edinburgh and Leith Auxiliary to the Congregational Union of Ireland"—the committee consisting of the Independent ministers and members of their respective churches: Rev. J. R. Campbell, correspondent and referee; Mr J. Todd, of Fife place, treasurer and depository. Collecting cards issued by Mr Watson, bookseller, Princes street.

PETERHEAD, NOV. 6TH.—This week Mr Vincent has addressed three large and attentive meetings in this town, in the Wesleyan, Free, and Independent chapels, on the following subjects:—The importance of the temperance movement as a means of elevating the character, and improving the condition, of the people. The intellectual and moral state of society in Britain. The pernicious tendency of the drinking customs. The sobriety of the people, as the true foundation of every national reform. The state of education in this country. The importance of female education. Woman's true position in the social system. The claims of the temperance movement upon the philanthropist and the Christian. These topics were discussed with a manly eloquence, and a brilliancy of illustration, and, above all, with an earnestness of purpose, united to a spirit of exalted philanthropy, such as could not fail to produce a deep impression of their importance on the minds of those who had the happiness of listening to them. At the close of the last lecture, Mr Vincent was entertained at supper by a party of the friends of social improvement, amounting to about forty. Several gentlemen present addressed the meeting upon subjects connected with the lectures, and Mr Vincent summed up with a very impressive speech on liberty, civil and religious. The party separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the opportunity of testifying their respect for their talented visitor. Mr V. has left to-day, followed by the sincere respect and fervent good wishes of many in this place.

THE MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.—On Thursday afternoon, the Directors of the Bank of England issued a notice that the minimum rate of interest on bills discounted at the Bank, not having more than ninety-five days to run, is to be 3½ per cent. The *Times* says it is by no means certain that this will be their last move. This event, though generally expected, caused a still further decline in stocks and railway shares, and it was not until Saturday that any improvement was perceptible. During the past week, the funds had receded almost 2 per cent.

COMRIE.—EARTHQUAKE.—A very severe shock of earthquake occurred at Comrie on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, about four o'clock, a.m. The shock did not cause so much alarm as the unusual long, hollow-sounding tremor, which was heard for a considerable length of time after the shake. It is considered that the shock was much heavier at Dunira, two miles west from Comrie, which is by many thought to be the seat of the Comrie earthquakes. At Dunira a bird was heard fluttering in its cage immediately after the shock, which shows it must have been considerable.—*Scotsman*.

BIRTH.

Nov. 2, the wife of R. B. SHERRING, Esq., of Bristol, of a son,

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7, at Gibraltar, JOHN H. DRUMMOND HAY, Esq., Consul General for Morocco, to ANNETTE, second daughter of M. CARSTENSEN, his Danish Majesty's consul-general for the same empire.

Oct. 22, at Orchard-street chapel, Stockport, by the pastor, Mr John Waddington, Mr WILLIAM LEACH, to KEZIA, sixth daughter of the late Mr R. HARPER, both of Stockport.

Oct. 30, at Horton-lane chapel, Bradford, Mr EDWARD HELLWELL, of the firm of Fleming and Helliwell, curriers, Halifax, to SARAH, daughter of Mr JOHN BOOTH, pattern-dyer, Manchester road, Bradford.

Oct. 30, at Jamaica-row chapel, Bermondsey, by Mr J. Adey, minister, Mr C. BERRY, of Maltby street, Bermondsey, to Miss E. SMITH, of Clapham.

Nov. 4, at Clapton chapel, by Mr H. F. Burder, D.D., RICHARD ATKINS, jun., Esq., of the Warwick road, Upper Clapton, to ANN, widow of the late Thomas SMART, jun., Esq., of Clapton.

Nov. 5, at the Registrar's office, Wellington, Somerset, Mr CHARLES SHERRING, manager of a branch bank of the East of England Banking company, at Fakenham, Norfolk, to Miss ELIZA DEVENISH, only daughter of the late Mr Samuel Devenish, Dissenting minister, of Sydling, Dorset.

Nov. 6, at Portland chapel, St John's wood, by Mr W. R. Baker, the minister of the place, Mr JAMES POWELL, hatter, of High street, to Miss MATILDA LOVELL, of St John's wood terrace. This was the first marriage solemnised in the above place of worship.

Nov. 6, at Mayer's-green chapel, West Bromwich, by Mr J. A. James, of Birmingham, Mr JOSEPH FLETCHER, Independent minister of Hanley, son of the late Mr Joseph Fletcher, D.D., to MARY ANNE, fourth daughter of Mr John HUDSON, of Springfield house, West Bromwich, minister.

DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr Hodgson, Hobart town, Mr MOSES PARKER, of Richmond. The deceased was an agent of the Van Diemen's Land Colonial Missionary Society, and had successfully pursued his labours on the southern side of the island for the last two years.

Nov. 1, at Wycliffe Chapel-house, aged 70 years, SAMUEL HAWKINS, the chapel-keeper.

Nov. 3, at the house of his father, in the 22nd year of his age, ROBERT, the only child of Mr R. E. MAY, minister, of Cleveland, Somersetshire.

Nov. 6, at St Mary's, Spalding, by Dr Moore, Mr HENRY WATKINSON, of Collin street, Nottingham, to JANE, youngest daughter of R. HEWITT, Esq., till lately an eminent surgeon of the former place.

Nov. 7, at Baldoak, Herts, Mr CHARLES ALEXANDER HOLMES, son of Mr W. Holmes, of Wisbech, minister, at the age of 23, in the ardent pursuit of his medical studies, under the judicious care of Robert Innerarity, Esq., of that place.

Nov. 8, at his seat, Highcliffe, near Christchurch, Lord STUART DE ROTHEsay, late ambassador to Russia.

Nov. 8, at Windsor, the Hon. Captain LEICESTER; his death having been occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel about five weeks ago.

Trade and Commerce.

Friday, November 7.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Zoar Chapel, Pentllyn-village, Glamorganshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CUNNINGHAM, HUGH, Strand, bookseller, Nov. 19, and Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Laurance and Plews, Bucklersbury.

DAVIDS, MOSS, Paternoster row, fishmonger, Nov. 18, and Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr Brisley, Pancras lane, Chapside.

DRAPER, CHARLES, Bishopgate street Without, City, licensed victualler, Nov. 14, and Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Smith, Wilmington square.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, Pavement, Finsbury, surgeon, Nov. 15, and Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr T. D. Taylor, North buildings, Finsbury circus.

GAINER, JOSEPH, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, dyer, Nov. 24, and Dec. 22: solicitors, Mr Brisley, Pancras lane, London; and Mr Paris, Stroud.

HARDING, WILLIAM, sen., West Wharf, Millbank, Westminster, mason, Nov. 19, and Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Depree, Laurence lane, Chapside.

HAY, WILLIAM, and TITERTON, JOHN ALFRED, London road, Surrey, oilmen, Nov. 15, and Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Loughborough, Austin friars.

LEVY, SAMUEL MORDECAI, Leadenhall street, City, navy agent, Nov. 14, and Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr C. M. King, St Mary axe.

LIPTHROT, HENRY, Wrexham, Denbighshire, bootmaker, Nov. 21, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row, London; and Mr Cunliffe, Chester.

LYON, WILLIAM HOPE, Liverpool, cotton broker, Nov. 18, and Dec. 16: solicitors, Mr Cottrell, Throgmorton street, London; and Messrs Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

MEREDITH, EVAN, Liverpool, linendraper, Nov. 21, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs Bardswell and Co., Liverpool.

NORMAN, CHARLES, Cumberland mews, Edgware road, coach builder, Nov. 18, and Dec. 12: solicitors, Messrs Mardon and Pritchard, Christchurch buildings, Newgate street.

PEARSON, RALPH, Chorley, Lancashire, grocer, Nov. 20, and Dec. 11: solicitors, Mr T. Sutton, Manchester; and Mr J. Hulton, Bolton-le-Moors.

RHODES, SAMUEL, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Nov. 20, and Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn, London; and Mr W. T. Smith, Leeds.

WRIGHT, JOHN, Wheelton, Lancashire, calico printer, Nov. 20, and Dec. 8: solicitors, Messrs Milne, Parry, and Co., Temple; and Mr W. W. Goulden, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

McLAREN, ALEXANDER, Finty, distiller, Nov. 13 and Dec. 11.

PETRIE, JAMES, Dundee, coal merchant, Nov. 14 and Dec. 5.

RAMSAY, JOHN, Crossgates, coal master, Nov. 12 and Dec. 3.

STEWART, WILLIAM, Dundee, mariner, Nov. 15 and Dec. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

William Stiles Goodeve, Chichester, banker's clerk, second dividend of 1d. in the pound, any Wednesday—William Barton, King street, Soho, upholsterer, 2d. in the pound, any Wednesday—William Ridge, Charles Ridge, and William Newland, Chichester, bankers, third dividend of 3d. in the pound, any Wednesday—Thomas Kewell Gorbell, Bedford place, Commercial road, Mile-end Old Town, Stepney, bookseller, second dividend of 1s. 7d. in the pound, on Nov. 12 and following Wednesday—John Hardy and George Hardy, Wisbech, grocers, first dividend of 4d. in the pound, and a first dividend of 7s. 11d. in the pound, of the separate estate of John Hardy, on Nov. 12, and following Wednesday—John Wood, Cardiff, banker, further dividend of 4s. in the pound, on Nov. 10 and 11.

and Nov. 13 and 14—Jose Luis Fernandes, Luis Nowell Fernandes, and Jose Luis Fernandes, jun., Wakefield, corn millers, third and final dividend of 3½d. in the pound, any Tuesday—George Bishop, St Mary Axe, City, merchant, second dividend of 1d. in the pound, Nov. 12, and following Wednesday—William Rolfe, Thetford, Hertfordshire, farmer, first dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, November 12, and following Wednesday.

Tuesday, November 4th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Wesleyan chapel, South Petherton.
St Frances chapel, Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire.
Pennel chapel, St Peter's, Carmarthenshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ABRAHAM, GODFREY, 51, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, watch manufacturer, Nov. 19, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

CHALLEN, JAMES, Odham, Hampshire, maltster, Nov. 28, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Lindsay and Mason, 25, Gresham street, City.

KIRBY, JOHN, of Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturer, Nov. 25, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Sudlow and Co., Chancery lane, London; Mr Leadbeater, Huddersfield; and Mr Cariss, Leeds.

MILLER, THOMAS, of Mansell street, Goodman's fields, oilman, Nov. 18, Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Henderson, Mansell street.

PARSONS, WILLIAM RICHARD, 7, Limehouse causeway, baker, Nov. 18, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Spiller, Camomile street.

STOCKER, SAMUEL, sen., formerly of 121, St John street, Clerkenwell, but now of 9, Seckford street, Clerkenwell, hydraulic engineer, Nov. 18, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Robinson, Ironmonger-lane.

WARD, WILLIAM, Belton, Rutlandshire, farmer, Nov. 28, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn fields.

WATTON, GEORGE HASTINGS, New Bond street, tobacconist, Nov. 18, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr Blake, Blackfriars road.

WHITE, CHARLES HENRY, Gravesend, Kent, linen draper, Nov. 28, Dec. 23: solicitors, Mr Pierce Sweeting Brisley, 4, Pancras lane; and Messrs Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

WALTON, JACKSON, Aberdeen, merchant, Nov. 15, Dec. 6.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Conrad Haverham Greenhow, North Shields, shipbroker, first div. of 2s. 6d., payable any Saturday—Robert Baxter, Sheffield, merchant, first div. of 5s., payable any Tuesday—Charles Thomson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, stationer, final div. of 1s. 10½d., payable any Tuesday—Robert Hentig, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, final div. of 1s. 2½d., payable any Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols	96½	96	95½	95½	96	95½
Ditto for Account	96½	95½	95½	97½	96	96½
3 percent. Reduced	95½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94
New 3½ percent.	97	96½	96½	96½	97½	96½
Long Annuities	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock	203½	204½	202½	202½	202½	200½
India Stock	262	262	259	—	—	264
Exchequer Bills	34pm	28pm	24pm	22pm	27½pm	26pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	96	Mexican	31
Brazilian	83	Peruvian	38½
Buenos Ayres	—	Portuguese 5 per cents	24
Columbian	11	Ditto converted	56
Danish	86	Russian	113½
Dutch 3½ per cents	59½	Spanish Active	28½
Ditto 4 per cents	94	Ditto Passive	7
French 3 per cents	83	Ditto Deferred	16½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	125	London & Croydon Trunk	20
Blackwall	9½	London and Greenwich	22½
Bristol and Exeter	88	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	21	Manchester and Leeds	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Midland Counties	137
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	27
Great North of England	—	Manchester and Birming.	81
Great Western	158½	Midland and Derby	117
Ditto Half	89	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	35	South Eastern and Dover	36
London and Birmingham	214	South Western	71
London & Birm. ½ Shares	27	Ditto New	6½
London and Brighton	56½	York and North Midland	102

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 10.

There were rather large arrivals of British grain in the course of last week for the time of year, and again a good show of land-carriage samples of wheat from the near counties to-day; the trade has in consequence been dull, and rather worse prices have been accepted, but a clearance has not yet been made; and the quality and condition are not at all improved. There has been little doing in old wheat. The idea of any interference with the regular operation of the Corn law by order in council seems to have quite subsided, and bonded wheat in consequence is less inquired for, and purchases could now be made on rather easier terms. The barley trade has been very dull, the supply good, and prices must be noted fully 1s. cheaper. Oats, though not abundant, have sold slowly at 1s. decline. Beans and peas in considerable supply; and all sorts, except the large blue peas and the finest maple, are 1s. to 2s. lower.

Wheat, Red	54 to 62	Malt, Ordinary	50 to 54
Fine	64 .. 70	Pale	56 .. 64
White	62 .. 70	Rye	34 .. 36
Fine	61 .. 73	Peas, Hog	40 .. 42
Flour, per sack	58 .. 60	Maple	45 .. 46
Barley	28 .. 30	Boilers	52 .. 54
Malt	34 .. 40	Beans, Ticks	44 .. 48

Beans, Pigeon	50 to 56	Wheat	15s. 0d.
Harrow	40 .. 46	Barley	7 0
Oats, Feed	24 .. 25	Oats	5 0
Fine	26 .. 27	Rye	9 6
Poland	26 .. 30	Beans	1 0
Potato	27 .. 30	Peas	1 0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 7.

Wheat	60s. 6d.	Wheat	57s. 5d.
Barley	34 3	Barley	31 11
Oats	26 2	Oats	23 11
Rye	33 2	Rye	33 10
Beans	45 3	Beans	43 11
Peas	43 10	Peas	42 9

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, Nov. 10.

There have been but few arrivals during the past week, and they have been principally diseased. There are still a number of vessels lying at the wharfs loaded with potatoes that are a total loss to the shippers, and worse, as the freights must be paid. Several cargoes have been given away. Some salesmen have been obliged to pay money to get the ships cleared, besides giving away the potatoes: other cargoes have been sold at nominal prices. Some of the best of the bad samples of York and Scotch were sold from 10s. to 12s. per ton. The better samples of York reds were sold from 60s. to 100s.; best samples of Scotch, 70s.

SEEDS.

There was not much doing in cloverseed this morning, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices asked; though, in comparison to quotations abroad, the value of the article may be considered moderate. Red was more sought after than white, but in neither kind was the actual business important. Canaryseed sold on much the same terms as on this day week; nor have we any material alteration to report in quotations of other articles. Linseed cakes, £12 to £13 per 1000.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 10.

We have no particular alteration to notice in the butter market since this day's night. There is a steady sale, and the finer descriptions still continue most in demand. We continue to have a good sale for bacon, and the supply being still insufficient for the demand, a further advance in price of 1s. per cwt. was obtained for landed; on board there is but little doing, the prices asking from Ireland are so high; some few sales were made at 53s. to 54s. for prime sizeable for immediate shipment. Lard is more inquired for, but without change in price.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 10.

The hop market has been quiet. The duty is called £155,000 to £160,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 10.

The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, the demand for the primest Scots, &c., ruled active, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. In other breeds a full average amount of business was doing, and the rates must be considered the turn higher. The number of sheep, though not to say large, were more than adequate to meet the wants of the trade; hence the sale for that description of stock was heavy at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The veal trade was very inactive, and the rates suffered an abatement of 2d. per 8lbs. In pigs only a moderate business was doing, yet the quotations were supported.

SUPPLIES.

	Nov. 11, 1844.	Nov. 10, 1845.
Beasts	3,499	3,582
Sheep	30,550	27,020
Calves	87	97
Pigs	467	310

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 2 .. 5 0	Pork	3 0 .. 5 2

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 13.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	
Middleling do 2 8 .. 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 10 .. 4 2	
Prime large 3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	4 4 .. 4 6	
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 8 .. 4 10	
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 5 4	

WOOL.

The market continues much the same, but we regret to observe that the accounts from the manufacturing districts are by no means encouraging. The amount of business transacted during the last few weeks has been comparatively small.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—The same dull trade noticed in last weekly and succeeding daily reports still continues, without any particular change in the rates quoted on this day's night, although sales have been made at ½d. per lb. decline. Prices of Sea Islands are little changed, but most desirous to sell is shown. The sales of the week are 15,970 bales, including 1,000 American on speculation, and 100 Surat for export: the sales to-day are 3,800 bales, all to the trade.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 8.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	85s. to 108s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 120s.
New ditto	70 .. 103	Old ditto	105 .. 126
Useful Old ditto	— .. —	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland ditto	— .. —	Wheat Straw	38 .. 40

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 7.

Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hetton's, 18s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 17s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 221.

GROCERIES—TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

SUGAR.—100 hds Barbadoes in auction fetched full prices; good to fine yellow 54s. 6d. to 57s.; middling to good middling 52s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt. The total purchases amount to 450 hds and tierces. Refined goods were in demand at advanced rates. Standard lumps at 67s., brown grocery at 65s. 6d. to 66s. per cwt., 4,800 bags Mauritius in auction sold at full prices. Good brown to fine brown 47s. to 48s. 6d.; low to middling 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.; middling to good yellow 52s. to 55s. 6d.; low to middling grey 49s. to 54s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Of 4,000 bags Ceylon, offered by auction, only a small proportion were sold. Native ordinary to good ordinary fetched 47s. to 48s.; Plantation, middling pale, 75s.; low middling, 70s. to 72s.; fine ordinary, 58s. 6d. to 60s.; good ordinary, 50s. to 68s.; fine ordinary grey, 64s. to 67s.

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Equal in candles to—	7	9	13	15	18	22	28	32
Burns gas per hour—	3ft	5ft	5½ft	6½ft	7ft	8½ft	11ft	12ft

The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1,000, is 1d. per dozen feet.

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